

MAY

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 26. NO. 18.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MAY 1, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1323.

THE CONSCRIPT BILL.

A Bill to be entitled "An Act to further provide for the Public Defense."

In view of the exigencies of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in the service of our gallant army, and of placing in the field a large additional force to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our soil; therefore:

Sec. 1. *Be it further enacted*, That the Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents in the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made, who are not legally exempted from military service. All of the persons aforesaid who are not now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in the service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, unless the war shall be sooner ended: Provided, however, That all such companies, battalions and regiments, whose term of original enlistment was for twelve months, shall have the right, within forty days, on a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade, to reorganize said companies, battalions and regiments, by electing all their officers, which they shall have a right heretofore to elect, who shall be commissioned by the President: Provided further, That furloughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back shall be granted to all those retained in the service by the provisions of this act beyond the period of their original enlistment, and who have heretofore not received furlough under the provisions of an act entitled "an act providing for the granting of bounty, and furloughs to private and noncommissioned officers in the Provisional Army," approved 11th December, eighteen hundred and sixty one, said furloughs to be granted at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest and provided further, That in lieu of a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation heretofore granted shall be paid to each private, musician, or noncommissioned officer who may elect to receive it, at such time as the furlough would otherwise be granted: Provided further, That all persons under the age of eighteen years, or over the age of thirty-five years, who are now enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States, in the regiments, battalions and companies heretofore to be organized shall be required to remain in their respective companies, battalions and regiments for ninety days, unless their places can be sooner supplied by other recruits not now in the service, who are between the ages of 18 and 35 years, and all laws, and parts of laws providing for the reenlistment of volunteers and the organization thereof into companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That such companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments organized, or in process of organization by authority from the Secretary of War, as may be within thirty days from the passage of this act, so far completed as to have the whole number of men requisite for organization actually enrolled, not embracing in said organization any person now in service, shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States as part of the land forces of the same, to be received in that arm of the service in which they are authorized to organize, and shall elect their company, battalion and regimental officers.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That for the enrollment of all persons comprehended within the provisions of this act, who are not already in the service of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the Governors of the respective States, to employ State officers, and on the failure to obtain such consent, he shall employ Confederate officers charged with the duty of making such enrollment in accordance with the rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That persons enrolled under the provisions of the preceding section shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to the different companies now in service, until each company is filled to its maximum number, and the persons so enrolled shall be assigned to companies from the States from which they respectively come.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all women and the ordinary seamen in the land forces of the Confederate States, enrolled under the provisions of this act may, on application of the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces to the naval service.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That in cases where a State may not have in the army a number of regiments, battalions, squadrons or companies sufficient to absorb the number of persons subject to military service under this act, belonging to such States, then the residue or excess thereof shall be kept as a reserve, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that at stated periods of not greater than three months, details, determined by lot, shall be made from said reserve, so that each company shall, as nearly as practicable be kept full: Provided, That the persons held in reserve may remain at home until called into service by the President: Provided also, That their duty at home, they shall

not receive pay. Provided further, That the persons comprehended in this act, shall not be subject to the rules and articles of war until mustered into the actual service of the Confederate States; except that said persons when enrolled, and liable to duty, if they shall wilfully refuse to obey said call, each of them shall be held to be a deserter and punished as such, under said articles. Provided further, That whenever, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the public service may require it, he shall be authorized to call into active service the entire reserve, or so much as may be necessary, not previously assigned to different companies in the service under provision of section four of this act; said reserve shall be organized under such rules as the Secretary of War may adopt: Provided The troops raised in any one State, shall not be combined in regiments, battalions, squadrons or company organization with troops raised in any other States.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That all soldiers now serving in the army or mustered in the military service of the Confederate States, or enrolled in said service under the authorizations heretofore issued by the Secretary of War and who are conditioned in the service by virtue of this act, who have not received the bounty of fifty dollars allowed by existing laws, shall be entitled to receive said bounty.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That each man who may hereafter be mustered into the service, and who shall arm himself with a musket, shot gun, rifle or carbine, accepted as an efficient weapon, shall be paid the value thereof, to be ascertained by the mustering officer under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, if he is willing to sell the same, and if he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar per month for the use of said received and approved musket, rifle, shot gun or carbine.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That all vacancies shall be filled by the President from the company, battalion, squadron or regiment in which such vacancies shall occur, by promotion, according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency: Provided, however, That the President may, when in his opinion, it may be proper, fill such vacancy or vacancies by the promotion of any other officer or officers, private or privates from such company, battalion, squadron or regiment who shall have been distinguished by the exhibition of valor and skill, and that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of the commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall be filled by election: Provided, That all appointments made by the President shall be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the first section of this act relating to the election of officers shall apply to those regiments, squadrons, battalions which are composed of twelve months and war companies combined in the same organization, without regard to the manner in which the officers thereof were originally appointed.

Sec. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That each company of infantry shall consist of one hundred and twenty-five rank and file; each company of field artillery of one hundred and fifty rank and file; and each of cavalry of eighty rank and file.

Sec. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons subject to enrolment, who are now in the service, under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted previous to such enrolment to volunteer in companies now in the service.

From the Richmond Whig.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Savannah and referring to the fall of Fort Pulaski says:

The wild report of steel pointed shot is the merest nonsense, and parrot guns that pierced a solid wall—constructed of iron wall of near 16 feet in thickness—at one shot, is a mere humbug, too glaring to impose upon any one. I will not censure them, not being informed any more than the people generally. The report hereafter to be given by Col. Olmstead may present satisfactory reasons for the painful act he has consummated.

A large amount of stores fell with the fort—provisions for three months, ammunition, shot and shell, of 130 rounds for each gun on the post, not 500 of which had been expended. We hope however if Savannah does succumb, her citizens generally will not become Federal vassals, and we will meet them yet with the bayonet, where no walls shall impede our impetuosity. Our great Napoleon is still asleep.

The Richmond Whig, referring to the same topic, says:

Brick and mortar forts are powerless to prevent the ravages of iron clad vessels—that our true defence consists in obstructing the navigable channels which lead to our cities—and that our most efficient resource consists in meeting the enemy on land and offering him the same resolute resistance which has thus far foiled and defeated him.

It is a striking fact, that almost all the prisoners we have lost have been enclosed in pens of stone, brick or dirt; sometimes out at sea, as Hatteras and Pulaiki; sometimes on the Islands, far from reinforcements; and with no means of retreat, as Roanoke; sometimes in the bends of navigable rivers, where the enemy brought troops and ordinance by water, and we could not escape by land. Our prisoners have been taken by brilliant, open field fighting, chiefly without defence and against superior force.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

A gentleman who was present at the battle of Shiloh, furnishes the Savannah Republican, of this morning with an interesting statement in regard to it, from which we take the following extracts:

Gen. Hardee was slightly wounded in the shoulder; he is said to have greatly distinguished himself.

Gen. Breckinridge immortalized his self, and proved himself as good a warrior as statesman.

There was but little skirmishing on Tuesday. One hundred and fifty Texas Rangers were attacked by the enemy, but the Texans drove them back with loss, capturing 38 prisoners.

Wednesday, Forrest's [Conf.] cavalry attacked a regiment, and took 600 prisoners. Col. Forrest was badly wounded, and a number of his men killed and wounded.

Wednesday night five of our men who were captured by the enemy on Sunday came in, having made their escape. They reported Buell killed, and the Yankees completely demoralized. The six hundred prisoners captured on the same day said that Buell was killed early on Monday, and that was the reason of our conquering them.

It was not thought that there would be another fight soon, unless the enemy was reinforced; this is not probable.

Gen. Beauregard was hourly being reinforced.

From a wounded officer taken from the enemy, it is learned that the enemy had on Sunday one hundred and fifty-two regiments; he estimated the force at thirty or a hundred thousand men, under the command of Generals Grant and Smith. He said Smith was ill and confined to his bed.

General Buell's forces were reported to have been cut off, as they crossed the river. They were thirty seven thousand strong.

The story of Buell's fall, it was thought was a part of Buell's forces. Buell having discovered that Gen. Johnston had not a division of his army with him, immediately ordered him to join his force with Grant, sending on Gen. Mitchell with a brigade against the railroad, so as to divide our forces while he attacked us at Corinth. There can be no doubt but our generals knew of this move and were prepared for it.

Volunteers were flocking to Beauregard by the thousands, and there is no doubt of his ability to maintain his ground.

A dashing exploit—A Lincoln Senator captured.

The Memphis "Argus" of the 11th inst., recites a very thrilling exploit of Col. Forrest and his cavalry regiment in which he overcame a stricken regiment of Lincoln cavalry heading through the ranks of a Lincoln regiment of infantry, beating them down, mauling and killing them in considerable numbers, who in turn, ran their bayonets through the horses of the flying wretches as they fled as the only means of self protection that was left to them—while Col. Forrest's men slew them in large numbers. Over 200 Yankees were killed and wounded in this brilliant and successful charge, and over 500 prisoners taken—among them Senator Douglas of Wisconsin, who was there to look on, and was caught a la Hay. The Argus remarks that he will do very little for the cause of Lincoln for some time.

Fully 2,000 Yankees were thus put to flight and routed by a single charge from the intrepid Forrest and his no less intrepid men.

News direct from Nashville.

Last evening we had a pleasant interview with a gentleman who left Nashville a few days ago. He was in that place when the first news of the battle of Shiloh was received—the Yankee accounts making a great federal victory—their loss 18,000 and ours 35 to 40,000. He said no further news came of which the public had the benefit for over two days. Some of our people were uneasy, but most of them were confident of getting favorable news in the end.

The first symptoms were in an extraordinary stampede of Yankees from the city. Fully ninety families left there in one day. The authors and camp followers who could do so, hastily packed up their goods and sent them back; and those who could not, at once, disposed of them upon such terms as they could. Our informant saw nice bacon houses sold at five cents per pound; Irish potatoes at one dollar per barrel, and the Northern apples at one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, and other articles at similar rates. Many Yankee officers left—saying they were going down the Cumberland to the mouth of the Tennessee to join the Yankee army at Pittsburg; but they took good care to get upon the train to Louisville. They all believed Beauregard would be in Nashville in a few days.

The people are represented as bearing up like heroes under their trying conditions; and the cause is gaining every day. Many who were Union men up to the invasion are no longer.

This gentleman says there was a considerable disturbance with some of the Kentucky and Indiana troops at Nashville; but he heard nothing about 400 being killed, as was reported here.

He says Confederate Notes are slightly below par in Nashville—though not used as a circulating medium to any great extent. A considerable amount of them were sold there a few days ago for ninety cents in the dollar. We look upon this as a very favorable indication that there is no giving way among the people; but that they are still true to our cause. [Atlanta Cofed.]

No Go.

The East Tennessee Tories who passed down on the Macon train Monday evening, returned to this place yesterday afternoon—for what reason we have no positive or official information; but it is reported by a "reliable passenger" that the conscripts in the Georgia Penitentiary, upon hearing that they were coming to Milledgeville, promptly held an indignation meeting and urged Gov. Brown to turn them back. We do not vouch for the truth of this report in every particular; but one thing is certain, the Tories were turned back.—[Atlanta Confederacy.]

OBITUARY.

Another heroic young man has passed from our midst. With sorrow and deep regret we record the death of our young friend, John Fletcher Wingo, son of Rev. W. S. Wingo of Calhoun Co. Ala. When the call of war was made last year, for volunteers to defend our rights and our country, he responded and gave himself up, to go and meet the invading foe. He was a member of F. Woodruff's company. He went to Virginia and remained there until removed by the hand of Providence. His captain says of him: "Too much praise cannot be offered in his behalf—a strictly obedient soldier—prompt in the discharge of every duty—respected by his associates and loved by his officers." He was born in Abbeville District S. C., on the 21st June 1841. He died on the 30th of March 1862, being 20 years, 9 months and 9 days old. He possessed the spirit of every true South Carolinian in regard to our rights and freedom. Nerved by such a spirit, he left the endearments of home and chose rather to suffer afflictions with the South, than to enjoy peace for the present, with the loss of liberty in the end. He made profession of religion and joined the M. E. Church South, in Sept. 1860. He died of pneumonia, in the Alabama hospital in Richmond Va. Dr. C. J. Clark surgeon of the hospital says: "He was left here very sick, as the regiment passed through this city, and lived but four days after he entered the hospital." His race is ended and his work is done. He rests from his labors, where the clangor of arms and the sound of war are heard no more forever. He has reached the place where:

No chilling winds nor poisonous breath Can reach that healthful shore; Sickness and sorrow pain and death Are felt and feared no more.

Sleep on in quiet house. The last trumpet of the Arch-Angel shall awake thee from thy slumber, and call thee up all immortal, all glorious, to join loved ones in the kingdom of God. R. S.

"Make for liberty he cried, Make way liberty, and died!"

Departed this life at the residence of his parents, on the 6th inst, in Gadsden Ala., EUGENE SLACK, aged, aged 16 years.

It has fallen to our lot to essay the obituary of many deceased friends—none has ever received this last tribute of respect, more worthy than Eugene. When the bugle blast sounded o'er our mountains, he rallied in defense of a bleeding country! Entering Capt Pruitt's Cherokee Cavalry, under the lead of the immortal Forrest, he proved a foe man worthy of their steel. On the memorable Saturday at Donelson, made illustrious by the irresistible charge of that gallant troop, with a stout heart and vigorous body, he sallied forth a hero in their midst, and like the rushing winds and sound of many waters, they onward sped, stopping the course of our destroyers, and turning the face of battle to our advantage. With his father and company, he returned home for a short respite; but ere he renewed the warm congratulations of many anxious friends, typhoid fever, ever ruthless, spoke the irreparable decree—*thou art mine!* This was a mother's hope, a father's pride, a sister's solace, passed away, in the spring time of youth—he embodied all those traits so commendable in boyhood, so enveloping in the riper years.—He died as he had lived, a true patriot, Christian, relying on the merits of his Savior. The afflicted ones are soothed with the conviction, that he has exchanged the cares and turmoils for the glories of a camp "not made with hands eternal in the Heaven," a member of that innumerable company of the "just made perfect." Sleeping between Boyd and Miller, the rage of battle and roar of artillery will never disturb the slumber of a grateful people, beauty's hand shall twine funeral garlands on your tomb, and bedew it with tears. Weep not for him, his memory is the shrine Of pleasant thoughts, soft as the sound of flowers.

Calmed as a windless sea the arm's decline, Sweetest the song of birds among the bowers, Rich as a rainbow with its hues of light, Pure as the midwinter of autumn night, Weep not for him!

W. L. C.

GAVE THEMSELVES UP.—Captain Alfred Cipriani, Lieut. Victor Viquerin, and Lieut. Maurice de Beaumont aux Chasseurs d'Assigne(cas) of the old French army and lately attached to the 53rd regiment N. Y. S. M., recently rode from Alexandria Va., armed and equipped and voluntarily delivered themselves in custody of two of our pickets expressing a desire to serve if allowed in the Southern Army. They were conveyed to Fredericksburg, and thence, on Tuesday to this city. They left horses in the Provost Marshal here. One of them is cousin to the French Minister at Washington. All are intelligent and young, and express the utmost disgust at the service which they voluntarily left. The Secretary of War is called upon to say what disposition shall be made of them.—Rich. Whig 12th.

A BATTLE INCIDENT.—On the day before the regiment left Corinth so says the Mobile Reg. & Adv. Sergeant Geo. E. Dixon of the "Washington Light Infantry," 21st Alabama called on some ladies with whom he was familiarly acquainted to bid them good by in the conversation of the visit some turn of the conversation induced him to take a \$20 gold piece from his pocket which one of the ladies told him he had better leave with her to remember him by. But he said no; he believed he would keep it and it might save his life. In the heat of the battle of Shiloh, Dixon felt a severe rap upon the part of his body near the hip where he carried his pocket book and at the same moment was placed hors de combat by a severe wound. On examining it it was found that a Yankee bullet had passed through one side of his pocket book bending the \$20 gold piece and glancing wounded him badly in the hip. Had the bullet not so glanced it would have killed him. His name is in the list of casualties as that of one of the "severely wounded"—and this of way he was wounded.—Mobile—never gave away your \$20 goldpieces when you are likely to be engaged in a battle.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Kahn & Fleisch, are hereby notified to come forward immediately and make payment, either by cash or note.

The death of one of the partners having rendered it immediately necessary that the business should be closed, and the time in which I have to attend to it being limited, all who disregard this notice are informed that the thirty days notice provided for by the last Legislature, will be given, so as to wind up the business forthwith, without the benefit of stay. Any person having claims against Joseph Kahn or the firm will also present them for payment.

JOSEPH FLEISCH.

Surviving Partner of Kahn & Fleisch.

April 24, 1862.

Latest News.

From the Southern Confederacy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 20.—Nothing further from Fort Mason. It is generally believed to be cut off.

The blockaders captured a schooner off Cape Fear bar last Friday, trying to make her way in.

All quiet here.

Richmond, April 20.

The Senate on Saturday, passed House Bill appropriating \$1,500,000 for the construction of a Railroad between Galveston and New Orleans; also the bill to provide for the organization of partisan Rangers.

The Joint committee on the flag and seal made a report to both Houses. The design for the flag is a red field, with white saltier bearing device of the sun on a Norman shield of azure, with a star for each State. In the House its consideration was postponed for the present—years 50, may 21.

Norfolk, April 20.

There was cannonading yesterday afternoon at the Rip Raps—30 shells were thrown at Sewells Point, without damage.

Discharges of musketry were heard for hours on Friday and Saturday nights supposed to be some distance above Newport News.

A large Federal force—supposed to be 5,000—landed from the Pasquotank river, in Camden county N. C. near Elizabeth City yesterday. They were attacked by Col Wright of the 3d Georgia Regiment, and Capt Kerrel's company of militia, at 10 o'clock M. Our small force fought with great bravery. The Federal loss was heavy. Six Confederates were killed, including Capt. McCombs, of Henningsons battery; Wise's Legion; and Lieut. Wilson of the 3d Georgia. Sixteen were wounded and killed wounded. The battle continued for five hours. Col. Wright's force retired from the field at midnight, and fell back to the Half-Way House on Daniel Swamp canal, a very strong position, and has been reinforced. Our wounded arrived here and have been placed in the hospital. Most of the wounds are light. The body of Capt. McCombs has arrived here.

The Stampede again—Prisoners brought in.

The Knoxville Register of the 20th inst., gives an account of the arrival of Capt. Ashby's command with 423 prisoners captured in Campbell County. East Tennessee renegades making their way to Kentucky to join the out-throat invaders of their homes.

The two stampedeers consisted of six or seven hundred men—most of them young, robust athletic fellows. About three hundred of them were armed with rifles and shot guns; the rest with pistols, knives and rude weapons.

The leader of the stampedeers, Capt. Capps, of Grainger county, was killed. Among the prisoners captured were many prominent men from the vicinity of Knoxville, who had voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy.

The killed and wounded among the enemy amounted to about one hundred.

P. S.—Since writing the above, these prisoners have passed through here en route to Milledgeville to be confined there. A meaner looking set of men will seldom be seen in any country. The Bull Run Yankees would make a respectable looking party if compared with these traitors.

NEW ORLEANS April 21.

A special dispatch to the Delta from Fort Jackson the 20th at 8:30 p.m. says: "The enemy's fire is very much slackened. He has fired 360,000 pounds of powder, and over 1,000 tons of iron shot. I never heard such a bombardment, and no such is recorded in history. Our loss is four killed and ten wounded. The fight is now very slow. The mortar vessels are out of sight beyond a point of woods. We sunk two of them yesterday, and disabled a steamer."

Richmond, April 21.

In the Senate to day Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, moved to take up the House Bill repealing the tariff. This motion was negatived.

Mr. Hunter of Virginia, was re-elected President, pro tem of the Senate. The open session was only for a short time.

In the House, Mr. Davis of Mississippi, moved the suspension of the rules to allow him to introduce a resolution requesting the President to order Gen. Johnston to make an immediate attack on the enemy on the Peninsula.—Yeas one (Mr. Davis) Nays 57.

The Senate Bill increasing postage to 10 cents was passed.

At 4 p.m. both houses adjourned till the 2d Monday in August.

No news here. Raining all day.

Richmond, April 22.

The Yankee gunboats which went up the Rappahannock river last week, passed Urbane yesterday, outward bound with three captured schooners.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made last night by thirty convicts to break out of the State Penitentiary here

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Knoxville "Register" of Sunday has reliable information from East Kentucky that Fremont has left that section with his whole force of some 20,000 men for Corinth.

Norfolk, April 22.

The French ship "Gassendi" left today with M. Mercier, the French Minister on board, who arrived here today from Richmond.

Special D's. to the Sav. Republican.

Memphis, April 15.

The enemy commenced the bombardment of Fort Pillow on Sunday, the 13 inst., and renewed it the next day, but without results. Five gun boats and three mortar boats are engaged in the siege. The Federals have landed a considerable force above Fort on Forky-deer River.

I forward this to Mobile by mail.

LATE.

Memphis, April 18.

At Shiloh, as at Memphis, we did not know the real extent of our victory, and consequently failed to improve it, and under different circumstances we might have done. All accounts from the North and West shows an immense Federal loss. Nine boat loads of wounded have passed Paducah, and private accounts put the actual loss of the enemy at 18,000 including 4,000 prisoners. The claim 200 Confederate prisoners.

A gentleman just from Paducah says the enemy is greatly disconcerted, and has already got enough of Beauregard and Corinth.

It is believed that the Federals are falling down the river, with the view of marching across and joining the forces from the Mississippi, and then marching on Memphis.

Northern news of the 14th, states that the wounded continue to arrive, and great grief and despondency fill the country.

Huntsville has not been retaken.

P. W. A.

From the Selma Reporter.

Richmond April 24.

Col. Crocker and Maj. Cassidy, of the 93d New York Regiment, and a private of the 5th Wisconsin regiment, were captured near Yorktown, and arrived here today.

There are no signs of a battle on the Peninsula.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

New Orleans, April 25.

The following is an official dispatch from Major General Lovell, to Brig. Gen. Beauregard, commanding at Port Jackson.

"Say to the officers and men that their heroic fortitude in enduring the most terrific bombardment ever known, and the courage and skill with which they crush the enemy whenever he does come from cover, attracts the admiration of all who will be recorded in history as

splendid examples for patriots and soldiers. Anxious, but confident families and friends are watching with a firm reliance, based on the gallant exhibition thus far made of indomitable energy and great military skill. The enemy will try your powers of endurance, but we be i-ve with no better success than that already experienced.

(Signed) "M. LOVELL.

"Maj. Gen. Commanding."

Gen. Duncan's reply to Maj. Gen. Lovell was as follows:

"I have to report this morning the same upon same. The bombardment is still going on furiously. They keep it up furiously by relief of their divisions. One of their three masted gunboats painted grey, came above the point this morning, but was struck and retired. We are hopeful and in good spirits. I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of all the officers and men. I have no further casualties to report. Let the people have faith and fortitude and we will not disgrace them."

(Signed) "J. K. DUNCAN.

"Brig-Gen. Commanding."

LATE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23—6 p.m.

The following dispatch has been received from Fort Jackson to day:

"Heavy and continued bombardment all night, and still progressing. No further casualties, except two men slightly wounded. God is certainly protecting us. We are making repairs the best we can. Our best guns are in working order still. Most of them have been disabled at times."

The health of the troops continues good.

Twenty five thousand thirteen inch shells have fallen in the fort. They must soon exhaust themselves, if not, we can stand it as long as they can."

Richmond, April 23.

All quiet on the Peninsula to day: No news of interest here.

From Atlanta Confederacy.

We are permitted to use the following private dispatch:

New Orleans, April 24.—To T. A. Anderson.—The enemy have passed Ft. Jackson.

CADEN & ANDERSON.

Mobile, April 25.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock this morning. When the news reached New Orleans, the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business completely suspended. All the cotton steamboats, except such as were necessary to transport coin, ammunition, &c., were destroyed.

At one o'clock to day, the telegraph operator at New Orleans bade us "good bye," saying that the enemy had appeared before the city—and this is all we know regarding the fall of New Orleans. We will send particulars as soon as they can be had.

Private Dispatch.

New Orleans, April 25.—To Salmon & Simmons.—The enemy are expected here soon. Great excitement prevails. The people are burning their cotton and boats. J. N. SIMMONS.

From Selma Reporter.

Richmond, April 27.

An official dispatch this morning states that the enemy's fleet approached New Orleans, and demanded its surrender. Gen. Lovell refused to surrender, but evacuated the city with his troops, falling back to Camp Moore, on the Jackson Railroad, after destroying the cotton and public property, which he was unable to remove. The new iron clad steamer Mississippi was burned to prevent her falling into possession of the enemy. Nothing said about the steamer Louisiana.

It is reported that the French and English men of war below the city enter a protest against the shelling of the city by the Federal gun-boats.

KNOXVILLE, April 30.

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Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

MAY 8, 1862.

Meas. Wyle, McMillan and Croom, a portion of Gen. Forney's staff, left this place for Mobile in the early part of this week. An attack on Mobile is expected every hour.

James Reeves, a volunteer from Cherokee county, who was severely wounded in battle of Shiloh, passed thro' this place, remaining several days at the residence of Judge Turner, of this way home. He was shot through one of his lungs with a minie ball, and it is wonderful he survived so severe a wound.

We have seen a good specimen of salt, made by Mr. T. P. Kenner, keeper of the hotel in this place, from the dirt of his smoke house floor. He says he can make plenty to run or burn independent of the Extortions & Lincoln's blockade this year. Canact others do likewise.

THE ELECTION.

The following is the official return of the election on Monday last from 10 precincts, 7 yet to hear from.

For Circuit Judge. 420
Woods, (no opposition). 410
For Probate Judge. 800
Woods, (no opposition). 790
For School Superintendent. 507
Rhodes. 507
For Teacher. 200

New Orleans.

After days of suspense and anxiety, the mail of Monday night brought full confirmation of the surrender of New Orleans, and the fall of Forts Jackson and St. Phillips.

Although the capture of our seaboard cities has been considered inevitable for several months past, some are now discouraged that they should be by the fall of New Orleans. Why the Yankees have not before now occupied Mobile and Savannah is a mystery; probably because they do not wish to spare the force to hold them.

There is this consolation at least in the news of the fall of New Orleans—the enemy have now done their worst—the days of their triumphs are ended, and the days of their disasters and defeats must ensue. They can do us scarcely more harm by occupying our seaboard cities, than by blockading them. If they remain there during the summer, the yellow fever and other virulent diseases will fight our battles, and non-action will break them down by the weight of their enormous expenses. If they advance upon the mainland, all past experience proves that nothing but disaster and defeat awaits them. The substitution of iron clad gunboats has enabled the enemy to achieve some triumphs, but at the same time, for all war purposes, has rendered worthless and thrown out of use, an immense navy of wooden ships, second only to any in the world. Henceforward, until some new and mighty engines of destruction are invented, forts and wooden ships of war will be numbered among "the things that were," totally useless. Ports are already correctly denominated, "wretched non-traps," and a wretched navy, "useless hulks." Soon the low waters will prevent the use of gunboats on our rivers—then the work of evacuating the interior by the enemy will commence—already have they been driven out from Decatur and Tusculum, and we expect confidently by early mail to hear of the capture of Gen. Mitchell with his nest of 5000 chicken thieves at Huntsville.

Let not our people be discouraged—henceforward the enemy must meet us, where the advantage will be on our side from our better acquaintance with the interior of the country; and thousands of Captain Morgans will rise up on every hand, in the shape of "Partizan Rangers," to waste and annoy them. Our ultimate independence is only a question of time, and dependent solely on the will of our or a people. If they do not basely yield, from motives of word interest, to treacherous Yankee promises, they can never be conquered. This we cannot believe they will do. The infamous outrages already committed by the invading vandals forbid it, the silent, sleeping dust of our brave soldiers who have fallen by disease, forbid it—the blood shed upon the battlefields of Bethel, Manassas, Leesburg, Oak Hills, Lexington, Belmont, Pea Ridge, Donelson and Shiloh forbid it—and the cheering hope of a future glorious and prosperous independence, forbid such debasing and disastrous surrender.

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Requented from bleeding son,
The battle left, is ever won."

We are requested to state that Wednesday, 7th day of May is the day fixed upon to organize the company of Partizan Rangers, mentioned in Capt. R. W. Draper's advertisement last week. Capt. D. will leave immediately for Montgomery for the purpose of making arrangements to have his company accepted, but will still receive a number of others, who can join the company after the organization.

We have been favored with the perusal of a very patriotic letter, from Mr. P. B. Ross, to his parents, of late date from Goldsboro, N. C., and also a number of other letters from the army in various parts of the country; but we regret to say that a want of hands in our office, place it out of our power to publish them, or even take extracts. Some of them are written with a pencil, and so much defaced by usage, as to render some parts illegible.

In addition to the news in our Telegraphic column, the Mail of Tuesday night brought the following:

Remounts, May 5.
Our forces have retired from Yorktown. The movement is generally approved here.

Constru, May 3.
Gen. Kirby Smith has reached Huntsville from the Federal invaders under Gen. Mitchell.

We invite special attention to the notice of Col. Thomas R. Williams calling for volunteers to join him in the formation of a new company of Partizan Rangers, authorized by the late act of Congress. Col. Williams is widely known in Calhoun and adjoining counties, and no doubt will exist in the minds of those who know him, that he will be active, vigilant and brave, and at the same time careful to provide for all the wants of his men. Those who unite with him, rank and file, will have every opportunity afforded them to win laurels, as well as valuable spoils, in this most inviting field of service. We are pleased to learn that he has already some 40 enrolled, and we hope he may be able to muster a full company on Thursday the 8th inst.

We have been permitted to take the following extract of a letter from Miss Penelope Woods to her sister, Mrs. Fleming of this place, dated CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 25, 1862.

My dear Sister Lucina:

The last year was indeed a forerunner of sorrow to us all. Oh my dear sister if you could see the sights I see every day and hour, you would think it the forerunner of sorrow. There are seven hundred sick and wounded soldiers in this place. The ladies of Chattanooga have dropped everything, and are giving all their time and attention to them. The hospitals are all crowded and nearly every private family have from ten to twelve in their families; besides we have to cook constantly for those that are passing on the trains. I am almost worn out, but I am willing to give my life to the cause. I know if you or Mrs. Foster would go with me to the hospitals and see the poor suffering creatures lying on their blankets and on the hard floor, and hear their groans and prayers: some of them with their wives in their hands, it would distress you—never can the imagination picture the horrors of war, we must see it to realize it. But this picture will distress you. We are not so much disheartened about our defeat as you might suppose; true we never know what a day may bring forth, we are not surprised at any thing that takes place, we may be attacked here at any time—let them come—we will yet be victorious—Southern blood can never be subdued. We cannot expect every victory, we deserve a scourge as a nation; God will yet bring all things right—don't give way to sorrow—trust in Him "He doeth all things well," "whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." We have been his favored people—we deserve all this, I for one am willing to bear my part, though He take all my friends from under His will, let it be done.

"His report to day that our forces have retaken Nashville, though I can't give it as a certain fact. Gen. Floyd's brigade is here to night. I don't know whether they will stay or not, some say they are going to fortify this place—we hear so many different reports we never know what to believe."

CAMP 25 ALA, NEAR CORINTH, MISS., April 10th 1862.

Mr. Grant—Dear Sir—

Thinking that you might have an interest in all the Calhoun boys, I write to give you the particulars of the fight at Monterey on the 6th and 7th inst. As you already know we have had a most terrible engagement here. The contending armies were composed of western men and southern farmers, both of whom had learned the use of fire arms in boyhood. They too, had been taught to believe they had no superiors in marksmanship.

After maneuvering for several days the opposing forces were drawn up face to face, presenting the appearance of two winding columns nearly six miles in length. The hour of suspense was upon us all. Scores four hundred yards separated the combatants. Our brigade (Gen. Gladden's) occupied the centre, and our regiment had the honor of carrying the Brigade battle flag, which was gallantly borne aloft between the companies from Calhoun and St. Clair. Ten thousand gleaming bayonets shown in the morning sun—ten thousand hearts beat high with the fate of an infant nation—ten thousand strong arms were nerved for the contest; and scarce had time elapsed for our brave boys to think of home, father, mother, wife and babes and utter an earnest prayer to the God of battles, when ran aloft the lines the ominous word "forward!" and soon the foe poured a deadly fire upon us; we also halted and returned the fire with destructive precision. Scarce half a dozen rounds had been fired when a cheer rang out "forward!" rang out from the lips of our gallant Colonel. Advancing near one hundred and fifty yards, again, above the crack of the rifle and roar of musketry, that well known voice was heard, "Charge my men, Charge!" With a shout of triumph, our boys charged the flying foe until they had fired near half a mile. All our troops fought well, but the little 25th was first in the charge; and first to take possession of the enemy's camp, and last to leave the chase. We took a few moments rest, but soon the enemy was discovered reforming his broken ranks, and planting a battery in our front.

Gen. Gladden gave orders to attack them in their new position. We were at them again and ere long, in the face of ten thousand deadly rifles, and the missiles of death from their long parrot guns, we were in full charge at them, and soon drove them from their position, in hot haste, and captured one of their finest batteries. In this charge Gen. Gladden had his left arm shot nearly off and even while the old hero's arm was dangling by his side he waved his cap in triumph to the little 25th. The battle raged along our whole line throughout the day; the enemy always retreating before us. The 25th during the fight made seven successful charges, always against double and sometimes triple their number. I must mention that in one of the charges, Private Vann of the "Ashville Blues" ran forward, captured the banner horse of the 5th Ohio battery. Private Sullivan of the "Mountain Guards," was sent forward to reconnoiter, and soon returned with an artillery horse and equipments, having taken him from a battery near their lines, directly under the fire of their guns.

Late in the afternoon, when our men nearly exhausted, from hunger fatigue and thirst, and all but 82 of the 25th were either wounded or worn out, Gen. Bragg ordered it alone to charge about two thousand Federals in an underwood, Col. Loomis having retired from the field on account of a severe wound; our Major the gallant Geo. D. Johnston of the 4th Ala. said to Gen. Bragg, "Sir I have but 82 men, nearly worn down by fatigue." "No difference," replied Gen. Bragg, "make the charge." They did make that charge and put the vanishing of the Federals to flight. In short, veterans never fought better than the 25th Ala. Most of our troops fought well, but this little reg't. was first in the fight, and last out—was in every charge, and assisted in taking every battery taken by the brigade; and when by accident any one of the Reg't. was cut off from his command, he would fall into another regiment or brigade and fight on. Each seemed to have adopted Ned Ruffins policy at Chancellors, when asked what command he belonged to, replied, "wherever there is room." The company from St. Clair lost but one man killed instantly, and the Calhoun company had none killed, but both had several wounded. Our loss in killed and wounded I suppose is near five thousand, that of the enemy in killed wounded and prisoners must be near twenty thousand, and their loss of Government property about five millions of dollars. The Federals will never attack Corinth, while we have an army. We in my opinion, will have but few more fights in this war. I know they are very tired of us, and now since their best army, (the finest in the world) has been so cut up, I do think they will get some sense. I write this, not for publication but for your own use. If you find any part or fact of importance, I shall be obliged to your publishing it.

Very truly, &c
W. J. BORDEN.

CORINTH, MISS., April 20 1862

Dear Republican—

I arrived here on Friday the 18th inst., and found the boys very much fatigued having just returned from Monterey—a distance of ten miles from this place, in the direction of Shiloh. They describe the battle as being furious.

Capt. Morris, who is now in command of Co. D. of 25th Ala. Vols., commanded said company in the engagement both days—(Sunday and Monday) losing one man and having eight others wounded, all on Sunday, and no one hurt on Monday.

Capt. Morris was with his men both days, and acted so as to gain the esteem of all. It is useless for me to speak of Captain Morris' meritorious conduct; for all who know him, know him to be a noble fellow.

Lieut. R. A. Green, of the Ashville Blues was wounded in the foot, but I hope it is not very serious. Lieut. Hayden was in the engagement on Sunday, and came out unhurt.

I now take this opportunity of informing your readers that the 25th Ala. Regiment crowned herself with glory as well as the 21st. The 25th took the celebrated 5th Ohio battery; and assisted in taking several others.

John W. Vann of the Ashville Blues captured the color-bearer's horse of the 5th Ohio Battery.

The man killed of the Ashville Blues was Preston C. Pinson, he was shot through the bowels—he lived till some time Sunday night—he said he had rather die that way than any other. He was a good soldier, ready always to do his part. The members of the Ashville Blues buried him decently. His kindred and friends have the sympathy of the company.

I have just received the intelligence of the death of Joseph Mauldin, a member of the Ashville Blues.

Yours &c
WILEY.

The Fight at Cumberland Gap.

Our information from Cumberland Gap is, that the Federals, in large forces commenced an attack about noon on Tuesday. They were gallantly repulsed by our forces, and three times repulsed.

In the last attack we heard they charged upon the breastworks of the fortification. The enemy's loss was 130 killed and about 400 wounded. Our loss was 17 killed, and about 20 wounded. The last repulse was an effectual one, and sent the Federals, to use one of their own phrases, "skedaddling." They had not at our last accounts, renewed the attack.

Gen. Stevenson, who has command of the forces at the Gap, has proved himself the man for the place; and we learn, possesses the entire confidence of our troops. The fortifications have been approved by all experienced military men who have examined them; and as the enemy's gunboats are not likely to ascend the Cumberland mountains, we may hope that the victory—by no means an unimportant one—is not the last that will be achieved by the heroic band who have so long and gallantly defended that post, barring the door of East Tennessee and South Western Virginia against the hosts of Lincoln invaders.—Knoxville Register 2d inst.

The Stampede at Bridgeport.

Mr. Cowles, who returned to Macon to Chattanooga yesterday, gives a deplorable account of the Confederate stampede at Bridgeport, by which a most important gateway to Georgia was opened to the enemy, and the possession of all our rich mineral deposits of coal, iron and saltpetre placed in imminent danger.

A guard of about 200 men had been placed by General Leadbetter on the Western end of the Bridges at Bridgeport. The bridges are two in number, resting their termini upon an island in the middle of the river, and distant about thirty miles from Chattanooga.

On Tuesday last word was brought to General Leadbetter at Chattanooga, that the enemy was advancing and had driven in the pickets of the guard stationed at the bridges. Accordingly Gen. L. started for the scene of action with a special train, taking with him reinforcements to the number of 300 men.

Soon after his arrival the enemy appeared, of ten to fifteen hundred, and opened fire upon our men. An instant stampede followed, in which Gen. Leadbetter, led better than anybody else, according to all accounts we have received. He took to the cars he had brought up with him, put out and never stopped till he reached Chattanooga. All the officers, with one exception, so far as we have learned did the same. The men followed in double quick, throwing away their arms and accoutrements as they ran. But a Captain Cain remained behind, approached the eastern bridge and crept under it to shelter himself from the enemy's fire, and there, while the Federals were in the act of passing, he fired a shot which killed a man, and never left his position till the structure was too far in flames to be saved.

Meantime, when Gen. Leadbetter had arrived in Chattanooga, a Gen. Reynolds and a Major from Virginia, who had not been recalled, took the train and ran back to Bridgeport, meeting many stragglers on the way, and gathered the arms and accoutrements which had been thrown aside. They collected some four or five hundred muskets, and a corresponding number of knapsacks, cartridge boxes, blankets, &c., and sliding the bridge burnt, the Confederate force all dispersed, and no immediate likelihood of the enemy's crossing, returned to Chattanooga with what he had saved.

The only loss of life in this "brilliant affair" was said to have been occasioned by a novel experiment in gunnery. Some of our men had rigged two pieces of artillery and put it into a hand car, and in the act of letting it down grade towards the bridge, the concern became unmanageable, ran off the track, killed two Confederate soldiers, and severely wounded two more.

The stragglers are daily coming in and say they ran because the officers all ran, and that nobody took command. Gen. Reynolds was by last accounts trying to get up a volunteer force to defend the passes, which, it is said, could be defended by a small force. Major Smith of Chattanooga, had been telegraphing about in the vain hope of arousing the attention of the Confederate officers in that region to the importance of defending it.

We tell this story as it was told to us, by one who had the amplest opportunities of getting at the truth. It is a record of shame, unless our informant was altogether misled in the facts. We learned by private telegraph yesterday that the enemy have now possession of both sides of the River at Bridgeport.—Macon Telegraph.

Infamous Outrages on the Peninsula.

A gentleman of the highest respectability, from Mr. Williamsburg, gives us information of a series of the most diabolical outrages recently perpetrated on the lower Peninsula by the infamous Vandals now in possession of that portion of Virginia. We would fain hope for the sake of humanity, that these acts of atrocity are untrue, but they come from a source that cannot be doubted. May a righteous God nerve the arms of Confederate soldiers to avenge the wrongs of the defenceless people now overrun by a far worse than the Goths and Vandals of historic infamy.

The first of the list given us, is Capt. Samuel Holley, who resided in the lower end of Warwick county, a gentleman about 54 years of age, of the highest respectability, and universally esteemed by his neighbors. His residence was invaded by a lot of Yankee officers and men, who introduced themselves by a brutal proposition to Capt. H's two daughters, both young and beautiful ladies. While endeavoring to accomplish their design by force, the indignant father shot one of the demons dead, and had taken a 3d shot, when he was instantly killed.

Mr. John Patrick, who resided near Warwick (fourth house), was killed last week, by a party of the invaders, while endeavoring to save an only and beloved daughter from a fate worse than death. Deceased was a consistent member of the Baptist Church and we understand, had for a long time filled the post as Deacon. He was nearly 60 years of age.

Mr. Edward Harwood, who resided in the vicinity of Warwick Court House was brutally murdered a few days since, while defending his daughter's honor. We were unable to ascertain the particulars of this case.

The fourth and last victim to the lust of these worse than demons who now infest that section of Virginia, was Mr. Thos. R. Dunn of York county, who resided near Harwood's Mill. He died in defense of his much beloved daughter who was being outraged by a Yankee officer. He killed the monster, but was in turn quickly killed himself. Mr. D. is represented to us as having been a gentleman of universal and deserved popularity. His age was forty-five years.

These are the scores of the purpose of restoring the Union and defending the old flag. This accursed calendar of crimes exceeds in enormity any we have ever been called upon to record.—Petersburg Express.

The Yankees at Bridgeport.

There are any number of exciting rumors about—which, however, we are unable to trace to any reliable source—about the Yankees approaching Chattanooga. Some say that our pickets near that place have been driven in—others that Maj. Rowland is bringing away the rolling stock and other property of the State Road from Chattanooga, &c., &c. We only give these as specimens. From the mass of rumor, the following we think most likely to be correct: That our forces at Bridgeport (who were stationed on the other side of the river to guard the bridge) have fled a skiffish, and have retired to this side, do-trying the near end of the bridge. It may not be known to all our readers that the river at that point has two channels, forming a beautiful and fertile island between them, which is under a high state of cultivation.—The bridge is very long, being continued from one side of the river across the island to the other side. That portion of the bridge across the near channel of the stream, we understand, is destroyed.

We learn that our force in that vicinity is perhaps 2,000—or was some time ago.

We are informed that a few of our men were killed and wounded in the skirmish—what number we are not advised. We don't think the Yankees have a very large force to spare to send against Chattanooga.—South Confid.

Gen. Beauregard's Address.

It will be seen from the following address issued by Gen. Beauregard to his army, on the 2nd inst, that another great battle near Corinth, may be expected at any hour.

Corinth, May 2.

Soldiers of Shiloh and Elkhorn.

We are about to meet once more, in the field of battle, the invaders of our soil, despoilers of our homes, and disturbers of our families. One more manly effort, trusting in God and the justice of our cause, we shall overcome. Let the impending battle decide our fate, and add more illustrious pages to the history of our revolution—one to which our children will point with noble pride, saying, "our fathers won at the battle of Corinth." I congratulate you on your liberty nation.

With your mingled banners for the first time during this war, we shall meet circle in strength. That should give us victory. "Our fathers won at the battle of Corinth." I congratulate you on your liberty nation. With your mingled banners for the first time during this war, we shall meet circle in strength. That should give us victory. "Our fathers won at the battle of Corinth." I congratulate you on your liberty nation.

Soldiers, can the result be doubtful? Shall we not drive back into Tennessee the presumptuous invaders collected for our subjugation? One more manly effort, trusting in God and the justice of our cause, we shall overcome. Let the impending battle decide our fate, and add more illustrious pages to the history of our revolution—one to which our children will point with noble pride, saying, "our fathers won at the battle of Corinth." I congratulate you on your liberty nation.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

Exemptions under the Conscription Law of Congress.

The following exemption bill was passed by Congress and signed by the President just before its adjournment. A bill to be entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States."

Sec. 1.—The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of war; all in the service or employ of the Confederate States; all judicial and executive officers of Confederate or State governments; the members of both houses of Congress, and of the State Legislatures of the several States and their respective officers; all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate Governments authorized by law; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferry-men on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service; and in actual service on river and all other routes of transportation; all telegraph operators and ministers of religion, in the regular discharge of their ministerial duties; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces and foundries; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies; and all teachers having as many as 20 scholars; superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants thereof; and the nurses employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind; in each apothecary shop now established on a practical drug store; superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories who may be exempted by the Secretary of War; shall be, and are hereby, exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States.

The correspondent of a Chicago paper, in describing Sunday's battle at Shiloh says: "When the attack was first made the 53d 57th, 71st, and 77th Ohio regiments displayed inexhaustible inefficiency. The latter fled with firing a gun; the others fired one or two rounds and then fled.—The cowardice of these regiments left the point undefended. The enemy immediately closed in and surrounded the more advanced regiments. It is also reported that the 18th Wisconsin and 16th Iowa fled after firing two or three rounds."

POETRY.

[For the Republican.]

FLOWERS UPON THE GRAVE.

Plant flowers upon the grave,
Flowers with odors sweet,
Fit emblems of the loveliness
We hope again to meet.

Plant flowers upon the grave,
Flowers that most we prize,
They tell of promise and of hope,
Of love that never dies.

Plant flowers upon the grave,
Plant with the hand of love;
And though in tears the place them
They point to joys above.

Plant flowers upon the grave,
For they they fade and die,
They tell of the flowers that never fade
In the Paradise on high.

Jacksonville, March, 1862.

The Fight at Yorktown.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Va., Republican, writing from Yorktown, on the 1th, has the following: "The day before yesterday the enemy made an assault upon our centre two and a half miles below us with a view to cut an artificial dam constructed there whose lack water forms part of our line. A large party waded across and took the lower work with one gun. Our men seeing their prey secure, fell upon them and killed every one—none returned to tell the tale. Our loss in killed and wounded is said to be ninety—the enemy's more than three hundred. They have not been allowed to bury their dead yet, as they do not respect a white flag. The roar of musketry was incessant, worse than anything in the battle of Manassas. Last night we had an alarm. The enemy made an assault upon the same work, but were repulsed at the point of the bayonet with what loss I have not yet learned. They are camped just in sight of my work. I see whole brigades of them parading continually."

Latest News.

From the Southern Confederacy.

Norfolk, April 20.

The Herald, and the Philadelphia Enquirer, of the 28th, have been received.

On the 26th Lincoln had received on board the French frigate Gascogne at Washington, with all the honors of a crowned head. Count Mercier was present.

Agro from Port-au-Prince carried the Express of the 27th to Gen. Wool, informing him of the fall of New Orleans.

The Chicago papers of the 27th say that Beauregard is evacuating Corinth and going to Memphis; and that Buell and Beauregard, had effected an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners.

Butler is busy preparing to advance on New Orleans.

The Federal General C. F. Smith, died from an accident.

From the Mobile Advertiser 28th.

We are indebted to the Telegraph Office in this city for the following details furnished by Col. Tanner, Superintendent Southern Telegraph:

Day St. Louis, April 26.

Arrived here to night on the Rigolotti this morning, and as the Yankees were waiting for us in the pass opposite Christian Capt. Hopkins and the Robt. Watson from the picket near New Orleans to-day anchored in the mouth of the Jordan river.

The forts on the Lake shore were all evacuated last night, in haste and with considerable loss of supplies, dismounting of all the batteries, and the destruction of all the buildings were burnt yesterday, including our telegraph office. I connected the wires through, but suppose the same caution was not observed at Fort Macomb, as we could not get anything from the South at 2 p m yesterday.

I sent Rud (an operator) up this morning to open an office outside the city, if we are permitted to keep open in the city. Everything of ours was saved in the city and at the fort.

The news from the city this morning was very conflicting. There was a large fire in the lower part of the city yesterday evening, perhaps the burning of cotton and goods, as the stores were being emptied and their contents burnt. Sugar and Molasses were being thrown into the streets and river from the levees, and the city was to be formally surrendered to-day at 2 o'clock p m., but I learn the time has been extended.

The Mobile boats White man, Brown and another, name not remembered, with several others, are removing troops stores and ordnance to Manassas, after which I fear these also will be burnt, as the Yankee fleet at Ship Island is again returning to that station. Thirteen vessels opposite New Orleans and some have gone up the river.

It is reported that the Louisiana sunk by the enemy, with all on board, and that the Chalmette was destroyed with heavy loss.

All the gunboats on the lake have been burnt by our own people.

Our army has fallen back to Ship Island.

The forts are not taken.

Special to the Mobile Advertiser.

Corinth, April 20.

Dispatches just received from Tusculum, convey the intelligence that Col. Scott, of the Louisiana Cavalry, with the two companies of Captains Corbin and Campbell, drove a regiment of the enemy's infantry from that place. In the fight several of the enemy were killed and wounded, and forty prisoners taken. In retreating the enemy burned their stores of provision supplies, etc. They were pursued by the Confederates, but with what final result is not yet known.

Western papers of date to the 15th inst., have received at this point. They state that the prisoners captured at 13 and 10 have been sent to Wisconsin, except Gen. Matall and others who have been sent to Fort Warren.

The N. Y. Herald's Washington dispatches of the 17th state that there are strong indications of another change in the Lincoln cabinet. It was probable that Congress would take action to modify the censorship of the press. Strains in the ranks of our lines here at Corinth kept up.

From N. O. Picayune.

Corinth, April 22.—Dispatches just received here state that Gen. Buell and Col. Rorer Hanson, who were taken at Donelson, are to be exchanged for Gen. Prentiss and Col. McMichael. The Yankees are reported as leaving Ft. Mifflin and moving up the Tennesse.

Gen. Beauregard's report of the battle of Shiloh has been completed, and will be forwarded to Richmond to-morrow. Gen. Beauregard had issued orders for commanding officers, to report all cases of distinguished gallantry among our troops, as well as acts of cowardice, that they may be gazetted.

The enemy have been reinforced sufficiently to restore their confidence, and are now advancing upon our line. Heavy skirmishing is going on daily, and quite a few affairs occurred to day, this side of Monterey.

Clear the decks and look out for war on a grand scale!

The editor of the Memphis Avalanche published an article calculated to array the plaiter against the Government.

P. W. A.

From the Selma Reporter.

RICHMOND, May 1.

A despatch from Knoxville states that an engagement had taken place between Confederate and Federal forces at Cumberland Gap, on the 28th inst. The loss of the Confederates was trifling. The Federals were repulsed with considerable loss. They have been reinforced by eight regiments and have completed a floating bridge across the Cumberland River. Gen. Morgan commanding. It is believed that the enemy will attempt to make a flank movement.

No other news of interest to-night.

From the Southern Confederacy.

CHATTANOOGA, May 3.

No Yankees this side of Stevenson. All gone to Huntsville. Gen. Price is after them there. This is reliable.

W. A. FULLER

RICHMOND, May 3.

Authentic information from New Orleans by telegraph received here says that the troops at Fort Jackson, intimated and spiked their guns, when Gen. Dutton surrendered.

The Louisiana was at Fort Phillips, unmanageable. She had retired a broadside within thirty feet of her without being injured. She was blown up by commander McIntosh, who had his leg and arm blown off.

About thirteen of the enemy's steamers came up before the surrender of the forts—among them the Brooklyn, and three more of her class. The enemy are believed to be in full possession of the city of New Orleans.

The French commander of the Maritime gave notice that he required six days before he would consent to receive the French citizens. This was before the surrender.

The city is quiet—though great excitement prevails. The people are all loyal.

All the cotton and shipping in the city and in Baton Rouge has been burnt—about 32,000 bales.

Gov. Leche to day issued a proclamation announcing that the amended constitution of the State is rejected by 78 majority.

From the Savannah Morning News.

Mobile, May 1.

Port Jackson and St. Phillip have fallen.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,
May 15, 1862.

We have discontinued a number of papers within the last few weeks, because our patience has been utterly exhausted by their long delay and entire failure of payment.

If these persons wish their papers continued, they can have it done by paying up what is due at advance rates.

We shall have to discontinue a number more, unless we receive the amounts due from them, or a considerable portion very shortly.

No reasonable man can expect us, at a time like this, when every thing is in a state of transit and uncertainty on account of the war, and we are debarr'd from collections by star laws, to continue to expend our money for type, paper, ink and labor, and furnish him with a paper from year to year on credit, unless he can settle credit figure.

NANKEN COLOR.—We have been shown a piece of cotton cloth dyed by Mr. Cuthbert, of this place, of a hand some nanken color. The dye was prepared of stone coal, and the color is said to be very durable. This may prove to be a useful and valuable discovery of a cheap and handsome dye for light summer clothing.

MARCHING ORDERS.—We are requested to state that Capt. Moses Lee's company have received orders to march on the 18th inst. They will meet at Mt. Polk on that day and march to the head of the Ala. & Tenn. River Railroad. Each member of the company must furnish himself with rations to last to Montgomery.

LEWEL J. STANFORD, Esq., was elected Judge of Probate of Cherokee County, at the present May election.

President Davis has issued a Proclamation, inviting all the people to unite, at their several places of worship, on Friday next, the 16th inst., in humble supplication to Almighty God, for blessings on our country; that he may strengthen and protect our armies; and that our country may soon be blessed with peace and security under His sheltering care.

ELECTION.—From the returns received, it appears, that G. C. Ellis is elected Circuit Judge by a small majority.

In this County, Hon. A. Woods, elected Probate Judge without opposition; J. V. Rhodes, School Superintendent.

MOBILE. All the indications from Mobile are, that a mainly and vigorous resistance will be made at this point. Gen. Forney is active and vigilant day and night, adding to the defenses, and obstructing the enemies approach. We would express an opinion here, had we not been disgusted with the confident boasting of the impregnability of New Orleans, and other places which have fallen. We will say at least that Gen. Forney will do whatever bravery, skill and military knowledge can accomplish to save the city.

We take the following patriotic extract of a communication in the Mobile Tribune, by a lady, as a sample of the noble spirit of resistance and self-sacrifice, which animates the bosom of some. Were this spirit universal, we should have no fears for Mobile.

"If, as we believe, there are brave, cool, dauntless men left here, let them assemble at once, and concert some plan of action; there are batteries at the Fort which without any weakening it, might be removed and planted near the city; the approach might be made with cannon from Three Miles Creek to Dog River bar; there are sternboats enough to choke the channel effectually; and certainly, would be economy to employ them thus, rather than suffer them to fall into the enemy's hands. Let these things be done at once, let every rifle, musket, shot gun, pistol and bowie knife be in readiness; and after all our precaution the fleet should pass the forts, succeed in getting a glimpse of our city, and demand its surrender. Let the answer of the people be: 'We will never surrender. Your flag shall never float over our heads; shed the City if you dare! Shall I not one brick be left upon another; but the instant you set foot on shore, we shall find your grave in its ashes; we will shoot and hang every man of you.' Men of Mobile! if you are not equal to this sacrifice, thank God! the women are! The devotion of Mrs. Motte and Emily Granger burns in our hearts. We are willing to see our loved and elegant homes in ashes; our velvets, and diamonds, and costly furniture a heap of smoldering ruins; if thereby we can save them from the clutches of Lincoln's hirelings, and our holy cause from such disgrace as New Orleans has brought upon it. We are not afraid of the boom of round shot nor the bursting of shells; we are not paralyzed at the thought of those hideous ogres—the Yankee gunboats. We blush for the cowardice that counsels surrender, and hold in utterable scorn the avowal and selfishness that counsels patriotism. If there are not men enough in Mobile, we are willing to go down to the batteries and work in mud and sand as did our sisters at Gettysburg and Harpers; when the battle half comes down upon us, if the men yield a Maid of Saragossa will be found behind every cannon. In the name of God and our country let every man stand by his home, and do not make us hang our heads in humiliation, because our appeal seems unavailing, has been in vain. If it must be, let us write our names in the ashes of Mobile, for future historians to pursue and welcome thousands times the flames of the Kremlin, rather than eternal infamy and degradation for which there is no name."

The following is a list of articles contributed by the ladies of Jacksonville and vicinity to the Talladega Hospital:

15 pounds butter	1 doz eggs
6 loaves bread	17 doz eggs
10 dozen candles	1 ham
7 bottles cordial	8 boxes of jelly
1 cap and saucer	4 pillows
1 bottle castor oil	1 bottle of port wine
2 papers corn starch	1 quilt
2 chickens	6 boxes pills
2 bottles cough syrup	52 pounds rice
63 lbs dried fruit	10 shirts
Apples, peaches	5 lbs salt
Pears and damsons	3 lbs soda
1 bot. spt turpentine	pepper
8 towels	1 Bologne sausage
3 white tinegar	Crackers
1 gale spread	Elm bark
1 bottomed canvas	finger
1 jar jelly	Handkerchiefs
13 bottles wine	Rags, Matches
Loaf sugar	Pillow cases
Mustard	Starch
Nutmeg	50 lbs soap
Sago, sheets	Potatoes
Cash 2.50	Black pepper

DEER SPRING, ALA., 1862.

Mr. J. F. Grant—Dear Sir:

Permit me through the columns of your most valuable and excellent paper, to pay my respects to Mrs. Stercorson and her family, notifying of the kind treatment that my brother and I received while at her house sick, near Decatur, Ala. We were permitted to go to a private house to stay until we were able to duty in our company. We left Decatur and started among strangers. We were taken in at this patriotic lady's, where we found her as a mother and a friend; we received the kindest and best of attention, by her and her family. But alas! with all the kindness and assistance that was given by her, and the best medical aid that could be obtained, my brother, Isaac Denton Walker, died—He was a member of Captain Edwards' company, (company G), of the 1st Alabama Regiment, of Volunteers. He was 19 years 10 months and 20 days old.—A good and obedient soldier. He died of pneumonia and Typhoid fever; he bore with disease 15 days patiently, and when the summons of death came, he was willing to go, and said when he left this world that he was done with the trouble of this life, that after death he would be happy.

Isaac was raised in Dekalb county, and left many warm friends, a Father and mother, brothers and sisters to mourn the loss of their most beloved brother and son. My respects are due to her daughters, Miss Martha and Mrs. Murphy, who visited us and talked to and gave us all the aid and comfort they could. They were kind to us, talked about the hardships of the soldiers and pitied that that were in the tented field and sympathized with the soldiers wished them to soon return to their homes, with the good news that the invaders were driven from our land and that peace and quietude might soon be restored to our once happy South. I am happy to say my friends, that I am recovering from my illness, and will soon be able to shoulder my musket and go out in defense of my country, for I am anxious to return to my kind and brave Captain and company. My thanks are due to that patriotic and kind friend, Gen. Daniel C. Tarver for the aid he gave me on my return. He treated me as a man that loved his country and a sick soldier.

ISAM D. WALKER.
Private, in Capt. Edwards' co., near Duck Spring Ala.

TALLADEGA, ALA., May 5.

Mr. J. F. Grant—Allow me through your valuable paper, to correct a report circulated through Calhoun County. It is reported that the ladies of Talladega are careless as to the sick, and paid no attention to them. Which report I am proud to say is false. There is never a day, but what the ladies come to the Hospital and go to every sick man, and if he needs anything at all, they send it to him, let it cost what it will. I have been in the hospital ever since I went to Capt. Francis' company, and have had a chance to observe how the sick are treated. I am happy to say they are treated better than any I have seen in any hospital anywhere else. There is four white ladies to attend to the cooking, and they do everything to aid and comfort them. Having heard those reports, I was solicited to correct them by the committee of the hospital.

The citizens of Talladega and the vicinity are very liberal. They send negroes to scour out the rooms and to keep wood and water plenty, every day and they send women to help cook, and in general they are treated as well as if they were at home, and you will say by referring to the Talladega papers, who have done the most for the sick, the citizens have been very liberal with them, indeed they have. Hoping this report of the hospital will satisfy the citizens, I remain &c.

W. W. FINCH.
Asst. Stewart Talladega Hospital.

CAMP GOLDSWORTH, near Talladega, May 3d 1862.

Editor of the Jacksonville Republican

—Permit me through the columns of your paper, to convey to Mrs. Fannie Williams, the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the company, for the exceedingly appropriate contribution of \$500. Let me say in behalf of them, that language fails to express the warm emotions which swell the bosoms of the soldiers at the reception of such a gift and from such a source. We receive it as an unmistakable evidence that the sympathies and well wishes of the fair donor are with us in our glorious struggle for independence. Impelled by such incentives, where is the man that wears a soldier's garb, so forgetful of his trust as not to perform his duty, as it becomes a true patriotic and heroic soldier. Let me say that I will make the Fannie Williams Boys, all that its best friends can desire or hope for. That I shall not be found lacking in the hour of danger, but be where the honor, the welfare and interests of their beloved country may demand them, and that they shall never being reproach on a name so dear to them all. Again returning the thanks of the company for the generous gift, I remain,

Yours respectfully
E. T. THOMPSON

CAMP GOLDSWORTH, near Talladega May 3d 1862.

Mr. Editor—Please give the muster roll of the "Fannie Williams Boys," a place in your columns, who are stationed in Talladega co., near the town. They are all well and bid fair to make good soldiers.

E. T. Thompson	Captain
E. C. Tenge	1st Lieut.
John Ross	2d "
D. A. Wright	3d "
J. C. Watson	1st Sergt.
J. M. Whitesides	2d "
A. M. Barker	3d "
W. W. Hyatt	4th "
A. Y. Tolson	5th "
L. A. Johnson	1st Corp.
M. M. Murphy	2d "
W. A. Ray	3d "
H. Hamette	4th "

J. Roman	G. W. Hacey
W. Roman	P. Heimer
A. Bain	G. M. Hughes
N. Barker	J. Jackson
D. P. Barker	A. J. Jackson
W. H. Boyd	T. Jackson
R. Britt	J. R. Landletter
J. Britt	G. E. Miller
J. Britt	J. B. Mallory
J. Britt	J. E. Murphy
J. Britt	T. H. Moore
J. Britt	J. H. Napper
J. B. Baker	W. J. Owens
E. T. Black	S. Pender
A. R. Baker	W. T. Pearson
W. W. Bobo	S. M. Prewett
J. B. Bryant	J. E. Prewett
E. G. Clement	J. W. Ragun
W. H. Clay	B. Read
G. W. Curran	D. J. Robertson
F. Camp	W. A. Scarborough
J. E. Cloud	A. B. Scarborough
J. D. Campbell	J. H. Smith
W. A. Carroll	W. T. Smith
W. W. Coleman	W. M. Snider
J. P. Coratton	A. J. Smith
D. B. Davis	H. L. Tolbert
J. T. Davis	E. Tolbert
J. A. Davis	H. Tolbert
P. J. Dipley	E. W. Teague
P. J. Ford	T. J. Teague
M. E. Edmonson	R. J. Teague
J. F. Figs	J. A. Thompson
R. Foster	J. Timms
J. E. Fountain	J. E. Watson
G. W. Glover	R. F. Warnoch
W. M. Gallreath	R. N. Winch
J. M. Graham	W. J. Whiteside
E. Goodwin	T. Wright
W. C. Hart	S. P. Wallace
G. Harris	J. M. Wallace
N. R. Henry	J. Wallace
F. M. Henry	J. J. Wallace
J. W. Hubbard	W. H. Wood
S. E. Hubbard	W. A. Watson
G. L. Houdk	J. H. A. Watson
J. F. Honeycut	

Incidents of the War.

From the Charleston Courier.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 16 1862.

This war has given to history some of the brightest and noblest instances of personal heroism that ever illuminated the proud annals of a nation. There is a great spirit animating the masses—a spirit of pure, unselfish patriotism; but there is a greater still which lives alone in the hearts of individuals, which burns not less in the souls of age than throbs in the restless impulses of youth—a spirit which speaks in a voice of thunder amid the din of battle, and yet becomes a Christian halo around the bed of suffering and death. But alas! the world does not always see and recognize the inspiration until the honored possessor has slipped the cables of life, and been borne beyond the reach of everything but memory and tears.

These thoughts are suggested by an incident which was related to me by Dr. Keller, concerning a late fallen years of age, named Charles Jackson, who was wounded in the recent battle, and is now lying helplessly at the point of death.

Some months ago his father raised a company, in which Charles was permitted to drill with the privates, and finally became so expert in the manual of arms that young as he was, he was chosen drill master. In due time marching orders were received. Then, the father consulting the age of his boy, and probably his own paternal feeling, gave him to understand that it was his wish he should remain at home. To this Charles strenuously demurred, and plainly told his father that if he could not go with him, he would join another company. Yielding to his destiny, a sort of silent consent was given, and the lad left Memphis with his comrades. The regiment to which he belonged was detached to Burnside, several miles distant from Corinth, and here it remained until the Friday or Saturday preceding the battle. Orders were then received that it should repair at once to the field and take its position. Charles was a sleep at the time of the departure, and the father, unwilling that one so young should undergo the fatigues of a long march of twenty miles, and the dangers of the coming fight, gave order that he should not be disturbed. Several hours after the boy awoke of his own accord.

At a glance he took in the condition of affairs, and his knowledge of coming events satisfied him of the cause. With him to think was to act. He seized his little gun—a miniature musket which his father had made for him, and alone started on the trail of his absent regiment. Hour after hour he trudged along, and finally just as they were about halting preparatory to going into battle, he succeeded in joining his company. His father chided him, but how could he do otherwise than to admire the indomitable spirit of his boy. The battle commenced, Charles took his place by his father's side, and was soon in the thickest of the fight. A bullet struck him in the body and tore an ugly wound. Still he pressed on, firing and cheering with the remainder of his regiment. He seemed not to know the sensation of pain, and his youthful example on more than one occasion was the rallying point from which his men took fresh spirit. Suddenly at a late hour in the day, the little fellow fell, shot through the leg, a few inches below the hip. He gave a cheer and told his father to go on. "Don't mind me," said he, "but keep on I'll lay here until you come back."

This of course the feelings of the parent would not permit him to do, and picking him up in his arms he carried him to the hospital. Within a day or two Charles was brought to his home in Memphis, feeble, yet full of courage.

Dr. Keller was called upon to examine the wound, and if necessary, to perform amputation; but at a glance his experienced eye saw that the poor boy was beyond the hope of recovery. Mortification had set in, and an operation would only increase the sufferings without prolonging life. The lad noticed the sober countenance of the physician as he turned away, and went into an adjoining room to break the mournful intelligence to the weeping father and mother. Nothing could be done, but to relieve him of pain by means of opiates. A few moments afterwards he returned to the bedside of the sufferer, when the young hero abruptly met him with the question:

"Doctor will you answer me a straight forward question and answer me the truth?"

The physician paused a moment, and then said: "Yes, Charles, I will, but you must prepare yourself for bad news."

"Can I live?" was the response.

"No, nothing can save you now but a miracle from Heaven."

"Well, I have thought so myself. I have felt as if I was going to die. Do father and mother know this?"

"Yes, I have just told them."

"Please ask them to come in here."

When the parents had done so, and taken their places on either side of the bed, Charles reached out, grasped their hands in his, and said:

"Dear father and mother, Dr. Keller says that I can't live. And now I want to ask your forgiveness for all wrong I have done. I have tried to be a good boy in every way but one, and that was when I disobeyed you both and joined the army. I couldn't help that, for I felt as if I ought to be right where you were, father, and to fight as long as I was able. I'm only sorry that I can't fight through the war. If I have said anything wrong or done anything wrong would you forgive me?"

The afflicted parents could only weep their assent.

"Now father," continued the boy, "one thing more. Don't stay here with me, but go back to camp. Mother will take care of me, and your services are more necessary in your company than they are at home. I am not afraid to die, and I wish I had a thousand lives to lose in the same way. And father, tell the boys when you get back how I died—as if as a soldier ought to. Tell them to fight the Yankees as long as the life is one left in the country, and never give up. Tell them to avenge the death of Charles, and when I ever get up, the company with new men, let them know that 'besides their country, there's a little boy in Heaven who will watch them and pray for them as they go into battle.'"

And so is dying one of the bravest spirits that ever breathed into the human body by its Divine Maker. The scene I have described is one of which we sometimes read, but rarely behold, and the surgeon told me that he never saw a spectacle of suffering and woe as he stood by this, a silent spectator, his heart overflowed in tears, and he knelt down and sobbed like a child.

How true are the lines of the poet—
"The good die first,
And those whose hearts are dry as summer's dust."

Another similar incident has been related to me by a Captain in one of the Kentucky regiments concerning the dying moments of Lieut. Col. Holbrook his superior officer.

I make no apology for these narratives, first because they are a part of history and deserve a place upon its noble page; and secondly, because there are touches of nature in them, which must find a response in the heart of every reader. They are illustrious examples of living and dying patriotism, which every Southern soldier may well strive to emulate in his perilous career to glory.

Lieutenant Colonel Holbrook was severely wounded in two or three places, in one mortally, but he fell at the head of his regiment in one of its proudest moments—a victorious charge. He was conveyed at once to the hospital, and there learned that his injuries were of a mortal character. After the battle several of his brother officers paid him a visit. They found life fast ebbing, though he was still able to converse. He desired to be propped up in bed and then he talked to them like a Christian soldier.

In the course of my official duties with you gentlemen," he said, "I have had little or no occasion to speak with you upon the subject of religion, but this is a time when, as follow men, we may commune frankly together. And I desire to bear witness to the fact that I am at the present moment deriving all my strength and consolation from the firm reliance which I have upon the blessings of religion. I know I am not prepared for death as I ought to have been, and I hope you may be, but I feel safe in reposing upon the strong arm of God, and trusting to Him for my future happiness. Before this war is ended some of you may be brought upon the threshold of the eternal world as I have been, and my earnest prayer is that the messenger of death may find you waiting. Throughout my existence I have found nothing in my experience that has afforded me more substantial happiness than Christianity, and now as I lie here conscious that life is waning, I desire to bear testimony of a peaceful mind, of a firm faith in the grand scheme of salvation.

"Farewell, my comrades, and may we all meet in a better world."

PERSONAL.

France and Mexico.

From a Paris letter to a Northern paper dated April 25th, we copy the following:

The most important event to communicate this week is the decision taken by the Emperor Napoleon's Government in regard to Mexico. France, in spite of the agreement entered into by the representatives of the allied Governments with the Mexican authorities, will not withdraw from the occupation of that sorely tried Republic.

England disgusted with the shabby rule he was playing as second to France will leave the Mexican territory. Spain wished to do likewise, and in fact a peaceful solution seemed assured. But all this is now ended—the Emperor deposes his representative in Mexico, sends (I assured you he would in my last letter) more troops to that country, and will go on to the capital, whether England and Spain do or not.

The fact is, France will never give up her hold upon Mexico until forced to do so by the United States. Napoleon has a plan of his own about the ending of a new Mexican kingdom to some European prince, with the view of warding off unpleasant complications here; and he will hold to that plan in spite of England's remonstrances. Spain's desire to withdraw from the strife, and America's loudly expressed annoyance. A speedy end to the rebellion would, however, sadly interfere with his present views. The United States, untrammelled by war would be too powerful to offend. In such a contingency Louis Napoleon, must withdraw; but he hopes the war will last long enough to let him get well seated in Mexico.

The withdrawal of England from the affair, I fear, augments the chances of the recognition of the Davis government here, unless it meets with some slight reverse, such as the defeat of its late Manassas grand army.

France is urging upon Spain a new treaty as regards the Mexican expedition, and no doubt Spain will agree to Napoleon's views. If she does not, he will, at all hazards, occupy the country alone, that is, if he can accomplish it by force of arms.

He will, I am assured, send a hundred thousand troops if necessary. He is determined upon the occupation of Mexico. Many of his eminent advisers here think this a great mistake; but Napoleon listens to no counsels, and obstinately follows out his own ideas. In this he resembles the first Emperor.

The people here are opposed to the Mexican expedition. The press, with the exception of the Government organ, are opposed to it. Prince Napoleon, and in fact all the Emperor's most sensible advisers, are opposed to it, but in spite of all, Napoleon will persevere. Believe me, I dwell upon the matter because I fear it looks no good to the United States, and that the development of the Emperor's plans will injure the future prospects of the great republic, unless it speedily puts down this wicked, causeless civil war.

New Orleans.

We have into and perfectly reliable intelligence that Gen. Butler (Perry) has taken possession of New Orleans with 6,000 troops. Butler has his headquarters at the St. Charles Hotel. The Times daily newspaper establishment has been appropriated to the use of the Yankee authorities.

The other papers go on as usual—or as nearly "usual" as the terribly altered condition of affairs permit.

It is also stated that Gen. Butler allows the telegraph to be used (subject to his censorship) for private communications between friends in and out of the city.—Mobile Register 6th.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE IN MEXICO.—The Mexican village of San Andres Calchicmulla not far from Orizaba was during the first week of last month, the scene of an awful catastrophe—either a powder store explosion or an earthquake. According to official accounts 1083 men either soldiers or officers were killed and 225 women children and men were less dangerously wounded. It is said in a letter from Orizaba that the total of the victims of this terrible accident amounts to 2300 of whom 2000 were killed and 300 wounded. "There is not," says the letter "a single pane of glass nor one article of glassware left unbroken in the dwelling houses. Buildings were generally damaged in the towns as well as the neighborhood. The political chief of Orizaba returned his thanks to the French and Spanish officers for the voluntary assistance they gave the victims."

NOTES.

Ala. and Ten. River Railroad WARE HOUSE.

By E. W. PETERSON, successor to W. A. LEWIS & CO.

Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860—6m.

That's Right.—Enclose by mail at our risk, and you shall have a credit of one year for each two dollars, and the amount of the acknowledgment in our receipt list.

Latest News.

From the Selma Reporter.

Richmond, May 7.

An official letter received from General Johnston, states that he had some at Williamsburg on Monday.

The enemy attacked our rear guard in great force, and were driven back about a mile to the woods.

The troops principally engaged on our side were Stewart's and Longstreet's commands.

The report is current on the streets this morning, this morning, that in the above affair the enemy were completely repulsed with the loss of several hundred prisoners. This report is traced to a soldier who arrived this morning from below, and affirmed that a letter from Gen. McLaws to Gen. Cobb, was read in his hearing, communicating the above information.

Subsequently a dispatch has been received by the Secretary of war, from Gen. Magruder, via Petersburg, stating that the loss of the enemy was heavy, including nine hundred prisoners, and ten pieces of artillery.

Our loss in killed and wounded reported to be about five hundred.

A dispatch says that the enemy are again pressing forward.

Richmond, May 7.

Northern papers of the 4th inst. have been received.

A Special dispatch from Washington to the New York Times, says "it is rumored that all the members of Congress from the border States, and a number of conservative sympathizers from other States, are seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing from the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States."

There is great excitement in the city of Baltimore on the 3d, growing out of the rumor that France intended to interpose in American affairs.

The New York Herald says "that diplomatic movements have been set on foot in Washington with a view of bringing about a compromise, involving the recognition of the political independence of the South."

The steamer Bermuda, which sailed from Liverpool about the 11th of April for Bermuda, was captured on Sunday last and taken to Philadelphia. The cargo consisted of powder and munitions of war.

Richmond, May 7.

Hon. Robert E. Scott of Paquiere Co. one of the most distinguished jurists of Virginia, and a prominent member of the late State Convention, was killed on Saturday last by a ramming party of Yankees in Paquiere county.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Further Particulars of the Great Battle.

The 8th Alabama Regiment badly cut up.

Richmond, May 8.

The battle of Williamsburg on Monday was said to be one of the fiercest of the war while it lasted.

The charge of Stewart's cavalry represented a fearful mowing down of the Hossians by scores.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was very heavy.

Gen. Early, of Virginia is badly wounded.

Gen. Anderson of South Carolina is reported to be killed.

There is much excitement in the city today.

No official or detailed account of the battle has yet been received.

A reliable report has been received to the effect that there had been another terrible fight at Barrensville yesterday, in which the Confederates are said to have been victorious, the Yankees being repulsed with immense slaughter.

Richmond, May 8.

An official letter, has been received from Gen. Johnston, dated Barrensville, May 7, 11 o'clock, A. M., which states that the enemy landed under cover of their gunboats near West Point.

FROM MOBILE.

Several Federal Steamers off Fort Morgan.

Monday, May 8.

The advance of Porter's fleet is seven miles off Fort Morgan. Two more are off Horn Island, moving eastward, and firing occasionally, apparently feeling for masked batteries.

The fires at the forts are confident of holding the enemy in check.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Federal Gunboat Reconnoitering the River.

Savannah, May 8.

The Republican of this morning says the Yankees had been reconnoitering about the river and coast batteries, this morning with their gunboats.

One of them came up near the mouth of Augustine Creek and then returned.

From the Southern Confederacy.

Richmond, May 9.

A dispatch from Stanton this morning says Gen. Jackson's advance force engaged the enemy near McDowell's at 5 p.m. yesterday, and after four hours fighting, succeeded in driving him back. Our loss is said to be 300.

Gen. Johnston was wounded at the ankle. Col. J. Cameron and Capt. Dabney of the 52d Virginia Regiment were wounded in the arm. Col. Gibbons of the 10th Virginia was killed. A big fight was expected today.

The Dispatch of this morning says on the authority of Capt. Hill, that a steamer which has been shelling our batteries for days at the point in the Wight County, was attacked by three of our gunboats yesterday and silenced. Three hundred and twenty Hessians captured at Williamsburg on Monday, arrived here last evening.

The city is excited by reports of more fighting on the Peninsula.

Mobile, May 7.

A special to the evening News says Gen. Beauregard moved out this morning and attacked the enemy in his own position on our right.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

WHOLE NO. 1326

Quartermaster, Captain E. Deslon
Quartermaster's Department.
Lieut. Col. Ferguson, A. D. C.
early on Monday was assigned to command and direct the movements of the brigade of the 24 Corps.
Lieut. Col. Gilmer, Chief Engineer
after having performed the important
and various duties of his place with
dedication to himself and material benefit
to his country, was wounded late
Monday. I trust, however, I shall
long be deprived of his essential
services.

Captain Lockett, Engineer-Corps, Chief Assistant to Colonel Gilmer, after having been employed in the duties of his corps on Sunday, was placed by Monday in command of a battalion without field officers. Captain F. Meaux, Provisional Engineer, and Lieut. Steel and Holman also render material and ever dangerous service.

the line of their duty

Major-General (now General) Preston Briggs, in addition to his duties as Chief of Staff as has been before stated, commanded his corps—much the largest in the field—on both days with signal capacity and soldiership.

Surgeon Ford, Medical Director, Surgeons R. L. Brodie and S. Chappin, Medical Inspectors, and Surgeon D. Vandell, Medical Director of the Western Department, with General Johnson

Captain Tom Saunders, Professor S. M. and Matieff, and Mr. Tully, of New Orleans, were of mortal aid in many ways, ready to give news of the enemies' positions and movements, regardless of exposure.

While thus privately making mention of some of those who rendered brilliant or meritorious service in the field, I have aimed merely to notice those whose position would most probably elude the record of their services in the reports of corps or subdivisions commanders.

From this agreeable duty I turn

one in the highest degree unprincipled and cruel, however, to the brave men who died for me, as a betrayal to the behavior of the army who fought as heroes. I am sorry. I allude to the fact that some officers and men, abandoned colors and camp on the first day to pillage the captured encampments; others retired before the thunder of cannon and the roar and rattle of musketry told them that their brothers were being slaughtered by free legions of the enemy. I have heard the names of the most conspicuous among this roll of laggards and cowards, and could not in order.

It remains to state that our loss in two days is killed outright was 1,770, wounded 8,012, missing 1959—making an aggregate of casualties of 10,560.

This sad list tells in simple language of the stout fight made by our brave men in front of the rude log camp at Shiloh, especially when it is known that on Monday from exhaustion and other causes, not twenty thousand men could be brought into action.

Of the losses of the enemy I have exact knowledge. Their newspaper report it as very heavy. Unequivocal

Through information derived from many sources, including the newspapers of the enemy, we engaged on Sunday the Divisions of Generals Prentiss, Sherman, Hübner, McClelland and Smith of 9,000 men each, or at least 46 thousand.

said men. This force was reformed on Sunday night by the Divisional Generals Nelson, McCook, Critten and Thomas, of Major General Buell's army, some 23,000 strong, including arms. Also Gen. L. Wallace's Division of Gen. Grant's army, making a total of 33,000 fresh troops, which, added to the remnant of Gen. Grant's forces, Monday morning, amounting to over 20,000, made an aggregate force of some 53,000 men, at least, arrayed against us on that day.

With this are transmitted certain papers, to-wit:

- Order of movements marked "A";
- A list of the killed and wounded marked "B";
- A list of the captured flags marked "C," and a map of the field of battle.

All of which is respectfully sub-
mitted through my volunteer Aid-De-Camp
Colonel Jacob Thompson, of Missis-
sippi, who has in charge the flags, stan-
dards and colors captured from the ene-
my.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD
General Commanding
The General S. Cooper.

Adjt. and Insp't. Gen'l. U. S.
Richmond, Virginia.

Federal papers reporting Burns
has received proposals from those
of North Carolina for the murder

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

CHARLESTON!

BY PAUL H. MAYNE.

Cadly beside the Trojan strand,
And Empress, leave and loyal,
I see the watchful city stand,
With aspect sternly royal.
She knows her mortal foe draws near,
Strong armed by subtle science,
Yet deep, unthoughtful and clear,
Rings out her grand defiance.
Of glorious is the noble face,
Lit up with proud emotion,
And unmarred by sly grimace,
My warrior Queen of Ocean!

First forth the life the summons came,
Which rang our South to union,
And with the quenchless fire of flame
Consumed the dome of faction.
First like a red of glory wound
Which rends great waves tender,
The present warning struck the blind,
And woke the deaf with thunder.
They saw the path of duty gone,
The road of duty before them,
And heard, with horror and amazement,
The tempest surging o'er their heads!

With thou, whose virgin banner rose,
A morning star of splendor,
Shrink when the war-torn banner blows,
And yield in base surrender?
With thou, upon whose loving breast
Our noblest chiefs are sleeping,
Give up the patriot's place of rest,
To those who would be keeping?
Sol while life pulses throbs for fame,
Thy soul will gather round the flame,
Welcome the shot, the steel, the flame,
If honor's hand hath crowned thee!

Then fold about the beautiful form,
The imperial crown wear,
And front with regal pride the storm,
Thy foe would dream that thou wert
Should faith and will, and courage fall
To cope with but a number,
And thou must bow thee, hate and pain,
Where the last hero slumbers.
Lift the red torch, and light the fire
Amid those corpses strewed,
And with thy radiant funeral pyre
Pass from the world to glory!

Sharpshooting.

We got the following from the Petersburg Express:

A gentleman informs me of the death of one of McCall's sharpshooters, on the Peninsula, under circumstances that possess interest sufficient to give them to the public. Several of our men, it seems, were killed while going to a spring near by, but by whom no one could imagine. It was a last determined to stop the advancing force, if possible, even at the cost of killing the hireling himself, who was thus, in cold blood, butchering our men. So a sharp look out was kept for this sharpshooter, and the next time he fired, the smoke of his rifle, revealed the locality of his pit. That night a pit was dug by the Confederate soldiers, commanding the position of the Yankee sharpshooter, and arrangements made to get rid of the annoying creature. For this purpose a young Kentuckian was placed in our pit, with a rusty rifle, and provisions enough to last him until the next night. Next morning early a man was despatched as usual, with two buckets to go to the spring. He had proceeded about two hundred yards, when the Yankee marksman elevated himself, and placing his rifle to his shoulder was about to pull the trigger, but the Kentuckian was too quick for him for he pulled his trigger first, and simultaneously therewith the Yankee fell. Upon repeating to the spot—which the Kentuckian immediately did—he discovered a rifle pit and a sturdy Yankee in it, in the last agonies of expiring nature. The pit was provided with a cushioned chair, pipes and tobacco liquor and provisions. But the rifle which had been used was really a valuable prize. It was of most superb manufacture, and supplied with the latest invention—an improved telescopic sight upon its end. The pit had been dug at night, and its occupants had been provisioned at night, so but for a sharp look out for the smoke of his gun, there is no saying how long this Yankee would have enjoyed the luxury of killing Southern men, without even a chance of being his own worthless life. We are gratified to know that he has at last met with so righteous a fate.

The war correspondent of the Mobile Register writing in reference to disaffection among Kentuckians and Tennesseans at Nashville, says:

The disaffection among the Kentuckians was increased by a sermon preached in Nashville by the Rev. Mr. Bassett, the author of "Armageddon" or the States in Prophecy. You may remember the work, and that the author's conclusion that the great battle of "Armageddon" spoken of in Revelations would be fought about this time in the valley of the Mississippi. He referred to the subject in his sermon in Nashville, and told his hearers that the battle would take place by the 20th of June—that the Federal hosts would be overthrown and dispersed—and that their dead carcasses would make "all the land to stink." An effort was made by officers present to stop him, but the soldiers who were deeply interested, would not allow it to be done.

Prentice of the Louisville Journal, says he has received the following letter, written in a very pretty female chirography, postmarked Georgetown, Ky. He says he gets letters like it every day, and almost every hour, and publishes this merely to illustrate the general spirit of the rebel women in Kentucky:

Gen. D. Prentice: I have the pleasure of informing you your days are numbered—your death near at hand. Gen. Buckner has friends who are sworn to avenge him, and upon you they look as a worthy enemy, one who fears to speak while his foe is powerful, but who exults and sacrifices to slay to "thank God he can exult over the downfall of Simon Bolivar Buckner." Beware! George D. Prentice. The Rebel, your enemies are gradually approaching Louisville, and what they will do to accomplish, with hands and hearts will perform. Poison and the dagger have put many to sleep who wake no more! Then beware that such is not your fate.—CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

Her namesake, of old, stabbed Marat, and it may be that this correspondent will put the old traitor out of the way herself. He should have been killed long ago.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

May 22, 1862.

We are authorized to announce BARTLETT OWEN, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

The friends of B. F. PARKER, announce him as a candidate for Surveyor of Calhoun county—election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce E. A. BARKER, as a candidate for County Surveyor of Calhoun county. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce JOHN RAY, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Citizens' Meeting held on Saturday last, at which Rev. Dr. F. Smith presided, for the purpose of organizing a military company, adjourned to meet again at the court house on Saturday next at 8 o'clock. It is hoped a sufficient number of the names of those who are over 25 and under 18, will be enrolled by that time to organize a company and elect officers, under the call made in the late proclamation of the Governor. Let all attend who desire to organize under the proclamation or otherwise. The times demand prompt energetic and decisive action.

LIBERAL.—In these times of extortion and high prices, it is gratifying to be enabled to record any and every act of charity and liberality on the part of individuals. We have been recently informed, that Mr. Frank Harris, who owns a mill on Terrapin Creek, in this County, 4 miles east of Ladoga, has been, for months past, grinding the grain of indigent families of absent soldiers, toll free; and that he is still willing to do so for all who are in reach, and will send their grain to his mill.

This liberality, which amounts to considerable in the aggregate, is very creditable to Mr. Harris; and we doubt not that as his reward, he will prove in his own experience, the truth of the bible declaration, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." May his good example be followed by many others.

INCENDIARIES.—On Wednesday night 14th inst., the gin house of Mr. J. A. Whiteside, 7 miles distant, containing some 20 or 30 bales of cotton was set on fire by some incendiary, which together with the cotton was totally consumed. Within an hour of the time, the new Methodist Church at the "Narrows," about one mile distant was also burnt. No clue as yet to the incendiaries.

We are pleased to learn, that J. B. Walden, Esq., of Lebanon, DeKalb County, has received the appointment from the Governor of Solicitor of that Circuit. This is a good appointment. Mr. W. is a lawyer of ability and experience, and will doubtless discharge the duties of the office to the satisfaction of all.

We also learn that W. J. Harroldson, of Lebanon, now in the Confederate service, and who was in the battle of Shiloh, has been elected Judge of that Judicial Circuit.

MILANESQUE CASUALTY.—On Tuesday evening 22d ult., Miss J. J. Whiteside, daughter of J. M. Whiteside, a lovely and intelligent child, 3 years old, fell into a well and was drowned before she could be got out.

We received an unsealed letter, on Wednesday evening 14th inst., from Willis Post Office, signed by W. D. Petty and Allen Peavers, which stated that there was 4 dollars enclosed to pay for their papers; but upon opening the letter we found no money. They either forgot to enclose it, or it was taken out on the route; we think the former most probable, as they forgot to seal the letter. We have authorized and requested money to be sent to us by mail, but not in unsealed letters. With these gentlemen please try to ascertain the wrong or mistake.

We are much pleased to learn from the Richmond Enquirer, that Col. Wm. H. Forney, though wounded severely is considered out of danger.

Do not overlook the military notices by E. T. Read, Capt. Draper and "a soldier."

See the Proclamation of Gov. Shorter in another column, on the subject of organizing companies outside of the conscription ages.

OLD GUARD.

Men and Citizens over the age of 35 in Calhoun and adjoining Counties.

The Governor of Ala., says to you for your highest interest, you who have some leisure, one horse, one gun and a heavy head cleaver, organize four companies for a short time, watch and harass and drive back marauding parties of the enemy on our borders, and you will now serve as picketing to the citizens' organization under the recent proclamation. Cannot 80 of us meet at the Walnut Spring in Calhoun county, two miles north of Jacksonville on Tuesday 2d day of June and then and there organize. Please meet there.

E. T. REED.

May 19th 1862.

Attention! "Dad Snow" Rangers.

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at Court on Tuesday the 27th inst. to be inducted into service.

Any person, desiring to join this branch of the service, and can furnish himself with a good horse and gun, will be received until the company numbers one hundred.

Pay—some as in cavalry service. For any arms and munitions captured from the enemy and delivered to a Quartermaster, the Confederate government will pay their value to the company.

State Guard.

THERE will be a meeting of the citizens at Ackerhold's Mills on Saturday the 2nd inst. for the purpose of raising and organizing a volunteer company under the late proclamation of the Governor of the State of Alabama. All who are able to bear arms are specially invited to attend.

May 22, 1862.

A SOLDIER.

PORT PILLLOW, TENN., May 4th, 1862.

Mr. J. F. Grant—Dear Sir:

Thinking it possible that a letter from this part of the world, would be interesting to some of the good people of Calhoun, I will this morning while away an hour, by writing you.

Mr. P.—(One of Capt. Forney's company.) returned to this post, yesterday, after an absence of five weeks. Of course all hands crowded round him to hear the news. One asking after a mother, another, a sweetheart, and soon your humble servant not having either, asked for—the Republican. Mr. P. being a thoughtful man, had procured several before leaving Jacksonville, and at once gratified my wish.

I was hoisted on a stump (for the first time in my life), and had to "read out" every line in the paper, advertisements and all. It was the first paper from home we had seen for nearly two months.

To-day, (Sunday) is the first full in the storm of bombshells, since the 14th of last month, how long it will stay quiet I can't say; sometimes they fire every two or three minutes, and again every fifteen minutes.

I have often heard sweeter music, than the whizzing of twenty pound pieces of iron falling all round you. But like everything else, one gets used to it after awhile. For the first week or so, the boys would dodge at every fire, but after seeing that these who were wounded, were the very ones who got in the safest places, they quit the dodge games, and consoled themselves with the old truism, "what is to be, will be," or rather "if we are going to be hit, there's no use in dodging."

None of our company have as yet got a scratch.

Many of the boys are sick, the orderly's report this morning shows thirty-seven on the sick list, and many who are reported "for duty" are hardly able to go. We have been very unfortunate since we came to this place, having lost 2 of our best men—David Leadbetter died of inflammation of the brain, and Jonas King of Typhoid fever. Both were carried off as kindly as possible, but the ill destroyer was not to be stayed; they fell asleep to wake in hope, where still is known to none. Peace to their ashes they were good men true to themselves, their country and their God. Lamented by all who knew them, they have a permanent record to their memory in the heart of every member of the company. The surging waters of the Mississippi, their requiem in a most solemn tone that is choired in the boldest thresholds. The building boughs of the trees above them typifying the resurrection which awaits them.

We are woefully destitute of clothing, and the hospital of our regiment is a daily destitute of medicines, not a crumb of quinine, in fact (if I would) I could give them any. But we hope to have some in a day or two, when it may be we can be better cared for. We all hope to get a furlough soon and go home to recuperate; but we have been so often disappointed, that we don't calculate much on it. Old here comes a shell, and I must go to the battery and help return the compliment, so I must close by remaining.

Yours truly,

GUARDSMAN.

ON THE RIVER, May 19th 1862.

Mr. J. F. Grant—Dear Sir:—Enclosed I send you a piece of wool torn from the hitherto impregnable, Yankee Gunboat "the Benton." Our gunboats, this morning, under Commodore Montgomery, went up and attacked the Yankee fleet, and had a very lively time of it for an hour or more. The Van Horn ran into the Benton, broke of the rudder post, and damaged her otherwise severely. The Beauregard fired into and sunk one of the enemy's mortar boats. Good! Jeff Thompson had a party of men on board of our fleet, who did terrible execution on the Yankees with their small arms.—It is of course not known how many of Yankees were killed, but our men say they saw more than fifty fall. The loss on our side was two killed and sixteen wounded.

GUARDSMAN.

FARM PRAY, ALA., May 15 1862.

Mr. Grant—Please permit me to say a few words through your paper by way of correcting some very injurious and, as think malicious reports that are being circulated on me in this county. It is reported here, and the extent of this report is unknown to me, that I am asking and selling my corn at \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel, and that to the wives of our soldiers. Now, sir I wish to state the facts as they are, so that all may know just what I have done in this respect. I have not sold one bushel of corn for more than 65 cents nor have I asked of any person this season. I have corn to sell and expect to sell it at the customary price of my country. As for those who are thus maliciously gossiping through the country, they had better be trying to make corn than to talk about those who are trying to do all they can for their country—as far as I have done and am doing I am willing for every true patriot of my country to judge, especially those who are my neighbors but as for the opinions of those who are not trying to do anything for themselves or country, I care but little. I am willing to be judged by a patriotic and discriminating people.

WM. T. CARROLL.

From the Southern Confederacy.

Morgan's late Movements.

Our readers will recollect that Captain (now Colonel) John H. Morgan, recently performed some of his characteristic exploits at and near Paducah, Giles Co., Tenn. What he accomplished there was an incident—a chance accident that arose in his way, and was by no means the object which he set out to accomplish.

When he set out on his expedition from Corinth, he had 400 men, along with him. They were not all fighting men, however, for all their baggage, provender &c., were carried on pack mules instead of by wagons, and those in charge of the mules went along in that capacity only. They came charging into the town, and capturing the struggling Federals at every point. The son of General Mitchell—a Major in the Federal army—was at a hotel there. He was a prisoner before he knew that any danger was nigh.

A battalion of infantry was some few miles off on the road towards Huntsville. They were sent for in haste to come to the relief of their brother Federals there in Morgan's clutches; but Morgan has a way of knowing things unlike that practiced by any one else, and soon knew of the approaching Yankees. He divided his forces into three parties, dispatched two of them on either side of the road towards Huntsville, and on down the road to meet them. Soon they were met, and simultaneously the men, on either side came up, completely surrounding the Federals, which, when they perceived, they tossed a white flag and surrendered at once.

The whole batch of these had to be turned loose on parole, as Morgan had started to go somewhere else than that point, and had quite a different object in view. The men were opposed to being paroled, but wanted to remain prisoners, so that they would not have to fight against us any more. After burning up cars and trains of Federal property, and doing such other little tricks as is usual for Morgan he departed on his way.

He went out by Louisville and Farmington, in Marshall county, and from there to Unionville on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, which is perhaps ten miles above Nashville, and a few miles above Warrenton. There he cut the telegraph wire, and having an operator and a battery along, he telegraphed to the Federal Commander at Nashville that Morgan and his rebel cavalry were advancing on Shelbyville, and to send all the cavalry they had to that point. The object of this was to draw the cavalry down this way, while he made tracks in the other direction to some point where he has an important work to perform. This would no doubt have been successful, but for some means—most likely from some of those whom he paroled at Paducah, the enemy at Nashville had some clue to his further designs, and were not led astray by this device, which proved very unfortunate afterwards.

After sending this message, he pushed on by Versailles and Eagleville in Williamson county, leaving Murfreesboro some eight or ten miles to the right, and crossed the railroad at Sugartown, some eight miles above Murfreesboro, and from thence pushed on to Lebanon, in Williamson county, some 25 miles to the east of Nashville, arriving just at night.

In all their travels they passed as Union men, belonging to the Lincoln Cavalry, and found no difficulty in doing so. At Unionville, one old gentleman—a good southerner by theory, said "You need not tell that tale to me; I've seen you before, you're Morgan's men,"—but no one believed him, till he was about leaving, and they saw that he had cut the wire.

At Lebanon next morning he was attacked by a very large cavalry force, three times that of his own. He ordered his men to dismount in the streets of the village and put themselves behind a fence and wait, with good aim drawn on the foe till he should give the word. He let them approach within fifteen steps, when he ordered his men to fire. It is told us, by a gentleman who was in the action, that he never saw as many men tumbling at one fire in his life. Every gun brought down a Hessian. They turned and fled precipitately.

Just then the keen eye of Morgan descried on the top of a ridge, what he guessed was a large reinforcement of the enemy, but did not certainly make out that it was so, he sent forward one of his men to reconnoitre, who quickly returned with the information that overwhelming numbers of cavalry and infantry were approaching—the cavalry at full charge and as the word was spoken they were almost on them. Morgan told his men to save their lives as best they could. Those whose horses had not been killed, mounted and fled. How many of those on foot escaped is not known—though some did as they have since joined their chief. There are some sixty or seventy missing, a few of whom are known to be killed and wounded. The greater part of them went off in a body, and escaped to Sparta, in White County Tennessee.

As Morgan and his men were re-

treating, they were met by a party of Federals, who mistook them for their own men, and inquired where Morgan was, and why they retreated. They were at once called upon to surrender, which they did, when they found themselves in Morgan's presence. Most of them, however escaped, as they could not be well kept in a retreat. Among them was Gen. Dismouth. This Morgan did not know (he had represented himself as a colonel) till after he escaped.

Morgan lost by him means a small loss.—She fell with him charging down a steep place and was disabled.

He soon collected a sufficient force at Sparta, and is now on his way to some place. Before long we shall hear of him again.

The Manufacture of Saltpetre.

HOW TO ASCERTAIN THE PRESENCE OF SALTPETRE IN EARTH.

Take the earth you wish to test, and pass water through it; then add lye made of common wood ashes—to the water till the clouding ceases; afterwards boil down the water until it is thick, then immerse a slip of paper in the water, which when dried, apply to a live coal of fire—if it burns with a crackling noise the earth has more or less saltpetre in it. Nearly all the limestone caves in East Tennessee and West Virginia, that are free from running water or drips, contain more or less saltpetre.

HOW TO MAKE SALTPETRE.

Put up four hoppers, such as are used in making lye, fill them with pulverized saltpetre earth, pass the same water through no. 1 twice, and once—let the third time passed through saltpetre earth—through no. 2. After the beer, as it is called by saltpetre makers, has settled, draw it off into another vessel and add common lye to it, until it ceases to curdle or cloud, then it may be boiled until a drop of the beer thrown upon a cold surface crystallizes. The saltpetre should then be dried in the sun, and afterwards put up in bags or boxes for shipment.

The mother beer—after the crystallized saltpetre has been taken out—should be put back in the boiler again, for it contains considerable saltpetre not yet realized. Should the saltpetre have a dingy color, it is because too much lye has been put in it. The saltpetre may be purified by soaking it in a tub of clear water, and in that case the water should afterwards be put into the boiler, because it contains a great deal of saltpetre in solution.

It will be remembered that the beer, followed through the entire process of manufacture, was first passed through hopper no. 1 twice, and then through hopper no. 2 once. This was done to give a beer holding a large quantity of saltpetre in solution, and thereby making the boiling process that much less. Now, to keep this up, pass the water through No. 1, then through No. 2, and afterwards through No. 3, and thence to the boiler. Now, No. 1 has been dripped three times, and is exhausted of saltpetre, and may be emptied and refilled with new earth. While this is being done No. 1 passes through No. 2, then through No. 3, and lastly through No. 4, then to the boiler. No. 2 may now be filled, and while this is being done pass water through no. 3, then through no. 4, then through No. 1, and then to the boiler. By this mode you always have one hopper being refilled with new earth, and making the beer for the boiler without a stop.

You can increase the number of hoppers to twelve if you have three lands, and then you can make a proper division of the work—one engaged in boiling one refilling the hoppers, and the third making lye. When the earth contains an average amount of saltpetre, three lands can make about one hundred lbs. per day.

The Government is giving 50 cents per pound for all saltpetre delivered at any depot on a railroad, in good condition for transportation on the cars, until the first of January 1863, and payment will be made on the receipt of the agent, by any quartermaster in the Confederate service.

P. S.—Common alum may be used to crystallize the saltpetre instead of lye, but the writer is not familiar with the use of alum and therefore cannot give the quantity to be used. The manufacturer can experiment until he gets the proper proportion.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Montgomery, Ala., May 12 1862.

The policy of Conscription which has been adopted by the Confederate Government, will so materially weaken the militia system as to impair its efficiency. For the purpose therefore of providing a reserve corps for the defense of our homes, I propose to organize a STATE GUARD, to be composed of the entire male white population capable of bearing arms, not subject to conscription who will for that purpose, unite in the formation of Volunteer Companies and tender their services to me. We have reached the point in this struggle for independence, when every man who can fight, must become a soldier. It will not be possible, now, it is degrading, that every man should leave his home and take his place upon the battle field; but it is imperative that the entire fighting capacity of the country should be organized, and rendered available for defense in every neighborhood of the State. Such an organization is necessary, not only to quiet any domestic trouble which may arise, but to defend our hearthstones against desecration by an invading force. I do hereby enjoin upon the people of this State, in every community where there are capable of bearing arms, to organize upon the work of organizing Volunteer Companies, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth.

1. Each company will consist of not less than forty privates, four corporals, four sergeants, two lieutenants and a Captain. When the number of privates in a company exceeds sixty, it shall be entitled to an additional Lieutenant.

The Captain and Lieutenants will be elected by the company, and the non-commissioned officers will be appointed by the captain.

2. As soon as the requisite number of men have been enrolled and the company officers have been elected, the captains will make out their muster rolls showing the names, ages, and rank, of every member of the company, accompanied by the certificate of the commanding Officer to the correctness of the roll. These muster rolls will be at once forwarded to Genl. H. P. Watson, Adjutant General of Alabama Militia, when the company will be at once accepted into the service of the State.

3. The companies thus formed will be subject to the order of the Governor, but will not be called into actual service except in cases of urgent necessity, and then they will be employed only for purposes of local and State defense.

4. Each company will be expected to provide its own arms, but the State will aid in furnishing ammunition. Captains of companies will be authorized to purchase all the powder and lead which can be procured in their respective neighborhood, and upon properly certified vouchers the State will pay the same, which will be retained for company use, to be accounted for by company commanders. It is earnestly hoped that every man in the State who has within his possession other arms or munition which he is not able to use in the public service, will place them at the disposal of their neighbors who attach themselves to this organization.

5. It is not intended that this organization shall interfere with the business pursuits of the people, as the companies will only be called into service in case of actual necessity; but for the purpose of acquiring some proficiency in the drill I request that in all our cities and large towns the business hours may be closed at 3 p. m. that the balance of the day may be devoted to drilling and that companies organized in the country will drill as often as practicable, not to interfere too seriously with their industrial pursuits. Even should this arrangement occasion some inconvenience, the public safety requires it, and no good citizen will hesitate to adopt it.

6. All companies reported under this proclamation will be enrolled as part of the STATE GUARD. When called into service they will be paid and subsisted by the State as other troops. Should it be thought necessary the companies will be united into battalions and regiments, and in that event the field officers will be appointed by the Governor.

In testimony whereof, I, JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor of the State of Alabama, have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, this 12th day of May, A. D. 1862, of the Independence of the Confederate States the second year.

JOHN GILL SHORTER.

P. H. BRITTON, Secretary of State.

Foreign Intervention—the Blockade.

The subject of intervention is still exercising the powers of England and France. We see from our late European dates that the London Herald and Standard, the organ of the conservatives, are bold and vigorous in their demand for immediate intervention in the shape of recognition. Mr. Massey, member of Parliament, in a speech delivered in one of the most radical towns in England, referred to the American question in the following words:—Selma Reporter.

It is notorious that the French Government has repeatedly and earnestly remonstrated with our government to join with them in putting an end to that which is no blockade. Our government desiring rather to err on the side of what was strictly right and just than to have any imputation brought against them, have hitherto resisted the importunities of France. But how much longer is this to last? Is this inefficient paper blockade to be eternal in respect? Are we to submit to be starved? Are we to expect our great neighbor, France, to submit to be starved? Are we, in this year, 1862, for the sake of favoring a feeble and frantic civil war, to allow the great parts of commerce to be suspended, credit to be damaged, unfilled persons to be subjected to unparalleled privations, and many of our poorer countrymen to be absolutely reduced to penury and starvation?

These interrogations put to his constituents, were answered with loud cries of "no! no!"

It was rumored in London—so say the correspondents—that Mr. Goblen has written to General Scott, informing him that if the "rebellion" is not "suppressed" by May 1862, the Confederate States will be recognized.

For the Republican.

On the Death of Gen. A. S. Johnston.

Soldier of the Sunny South,
Thou'lt the sword, and stay thy spear,
Close now, the cannon's deaf-toned mouth,
Shout not o'er thy victory here.

The noble one and truly all,
Fare back the blood-red tide of war,
Fearless alike of deathly fall
Of broad sword and of cannon.

Thou'lt triumph crown each victor's brow,
And from attend his proud career,
Yet soldier have no banner now,
Shout not o'er thy victory here.

For in that guarded test there lies
The great the noble and the brave,
Who fell a willing sacrifice,
His own bright Sunny South to save.

Then gather all in silence there,
Soldiers to consent proudly led,
Nor shame to let thy tears declare
A glorious tribute to the dead.

Then breathe a prayer above his head
And lay him down from all apart;
It needs no record of the dead,
'Tis written on a nation's heart.

And there he'll live, while freedom throws
His halo o'er his country's fame,
And while a hero's deed bestows
Renown upon his country's name.

Uniontown, N. C.

Latest News.

From the Selma Reporter.

Mount, May 13.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated Corinth, May 12th, says that the enemy are drawing nearer our right, centre and left, as if for a general advance upon our position. The weather is dry and hot.

On the 9th inst., Col. Woodward, with the 1st Kentucky cavalry, and a detachment of the Texas Rangers, attacked the Federal off Elk river, killing several, capturing two captains, two lieutenants, forty-three privates and eight negroes. The loss of the Confederates was five killed, including Capt. Harris of the Rangers and seven wounded. This is official.

Augusta, May 13.

The Savannah papers of Sunday contain extras from Northolt papers of the 6th inst., which were brought by "big" trace.

McCall's reports the evacuation of Yorktown by the Confederates.

He says that in the fight on Sunday he lost no prisoners, but captured twenty-five.

Reports from European papers, say that there was terrible suffering in England and Belgium, owing to the dearth of cotton.

A naval officer informs the Mobile Register that the steamer Potosi, with four hundred persons, the steamer Tennessee and two mortar boats, were sunk in the fight at Fort Jackson below New Orleans. The Federal loss was about five thousand.

The loss of the Confederates is estimated at thirty-five killed and fifteen wounded.

A large amount of powder and property were saved at Forts Pike and Maccon.

The Vicksburg papers of the 8th inst., report the Federal vessels from New Orleans near Natchez, and says they will receive a warm reception at Vicksburg.

The Atlanta papers show the Government loss by the fire of Sunday morning to be comparatively trifling, there being a loss of only a few thousand pounds of bacon.

The following is a copy of a dispatch received by Secretary of State to-day:

Camp Moore, May 13.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin: Gen. Butler, on the 11th, took forcible possession of the office of the Consul of Netherlands. He searched the person of the Consul, and took the key of the vault from him. In the vault there were eight hundred thousand dollars, transferred by the Citizen's Bank to Hoopes of Amsterdam, to pay interest on bonds.

Butler also took possession of the offices of French and Spanish Consuls in old Canal Bank and placed a guard around it.

The French Consul went on board the steamer Milan, and had not returned up to Sunday morning.

It is said that the Foreign Guard has been removed from office.</

breaker, and that the cry of Union is a miserable cheat. We may not now avoid the ruin which is upon ourselves, but it will remain in our power to withdraw our sanction from a war which is now manifestly waged against the Confederate States from vindictive motives and mainly for the gratification of slavery wherever it exists. That the voice of Maryland may be rendered as effective as possible against the further prosecution of such a war, and against all emancipation schemes, whether they come from Lincoln or his allies in this State, we advocate the ignoring of all past issues and the formation of a party sufficiently comprehensive and broad bottomed to embrace the whole anti-abolition sentiment of our State.

THE STARS AND BARS.
Fling wide the banquet banner
To every southern breeze;
Draped in Union's flag, with Sumpter's name—
A patriotic hero's fame!
Fling wide the banquet banner
To every southern breeze;
That they cleave the morning sun
And streaming, sweep the night,
The emblem of a battle won
With Yankee ships in sight.
Come, hark! from your markets,
Come, hark! from your caves,
Come, yeal spies, with veiled eyes,
Beholding your defeat;
And may you dig your graves,
Come, creatures of a south-crown
And dwelling traitor's breath
A single blast blow you down
Upon the fields of death.
The very flag you carry
Caught the reflected glare
In these shrines, from southern shores,
When burning threatened all your farms
And never saw your face;
Not brigades of New England's shore,
Back to your hills and dells
The red wheels of your cars, forswore
Their flag in eighteen twelve!

We wreathed around the roses
Of peace, the laurel wreath;
And made it bright, with stories light,
In every scene of bloody fight
Where it has been unfurled;
And thank you now, its dearest hands
That never yet could hold
Its staff, shall wave it o'er our lands,
To glut the greed of gold!
Not by the truth of heaven,
And its eternal Sun,
My every eye where duty lies
Burns on to freedom and inspire,
It never shall be done;
Before the dust of the South shall
Hail-bells on Northern heights,
And there, our sacred, aggressive steel
Shall counterpoint our rights!

Then, spread the flaming banner
O'er mountain, lake and plain;
Before its bars, degraded stars
How kissed the dust with all its stars,
And will be back, and
For could its triumph now be stayed
By hell's prevailing gates,
A sequestered Union would be made
The grave of Southern States.

Depreciating Confederate Currency.

We are pleased to see that General Beauregard has issued an order at Memphis, Tennessee, declaring his purpose to deal strictly with all those who either directly or indirectly do anything to depreciate the currency of the Confederacy. This is right, and we hope that the policy he has adopted will be carried out all over the country. The salvation of the country depends alike upon the strong arm of its soldiery, and the credit of its notes. The man, therefore, who by word or deed attempts to discredit the currency of the country is giving aid and comfort to the enemy as certainly as he would be if engaged in active efforts to compass the defeat of our arms. If we are successful in our great struggle for independence, the bonds and notes of the Confederacy will be equal in value to those of any other country; if we are defeated, they are utterly worthless. As we do not believe any true Southern man has arrived at the conclusion that the Confederacy can ever be subjugated by the Yankees, we are convinced that men who profess to doubt the soundness of the Confederate currency are actuated by a traitorous desire to sound the very condition of things that predict in the distance. It is true that some may thoughtlessly and in casting a doubt upon the solvency of the Confederate currency, by expressing a decided preference for individual or State bonds. A little reflection, however, must, we think, convince such men that they have no foundation for their preference. If such a thing as the failure of the Southern people to secure their independence were possible, does any one suppose they would give up the contest before State, Confederate and individual credit of the country was involved in one common ruin? If such a belief does exist it is founded on a total misapprehension of the status and determination of the Southern people. The resources of the entire country must be thoroughly exhausted its cities and fields made desolate, and its soldiery destroyed, before the South can be made to bear the yoke of Northern domination, and when that time comes there will be no perceptible difference in the value of the obligations in the South.

The people of the whole country are deeply interested in maintaining the credit of the Confederate Government, and every effort to depreciate it should be sternly met and punished. If there are any who engage in the unpatriotic work of vilifying, they should be looked upon and treated as traitors, and if there are any weak enough to listen to and believe the prognostications of croakers, they should be made to know that in a matter of so vital importance, they cannot be allowed to express in actions their senseless and gloomy forebodings. Merchants, bankers, and business men generally are under obligations to receive and pay out Confederate money freely in all business transactions. If they do not do this, they are not above suspicion.

Gen. Jackson's Victory.—Official intelligence received at Richmond states that Gen. T. J. Jackson's victory over Gen. Milroy, is the most complete of the war. The enemy have been utterly routed, losing baggage, ammunition, camp equipment, and everything else of value. Such as have not been killed and captured are wandering about the mountains in a famished condition, and as all avenues of escape have been occupied by the confederates, the entire force must eventually fall into our hands. Milroy's army numbered 13,000 men, and belonged to Fremont's Mountain Department.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

May 29, 1862.

We are authorized to announce BARTLEY OWEN, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

The friends of P. T. PARKER, Esq., announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county—election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce F. A. PARKER, Esq., as a candidate for County Sheriff of Calhoun County. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce JOHN RAY, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce J. L. MOHON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

CLOSE VOTE.—The following is the official vote, as shown by the returns in the office of the Secretary of State, of the election for Judge of the 10th Judicial circuit. It will be seen that John T. Hoffman, Esq., of Talladega, is elected by a majority of one vote.

	G. C. ELIAS.	J. T. HOFFMAN.
Calhoun,	478	441
St. Clair,	190	105
Randolph,	832	805
Talladega,	225	435
Total,	1,845	1,847

We have discontinued a number of papers within the last few weeks, because our patience has been utterly exhausted by their long delay and entire failure of payment.

If these persons with their papers continued, they can have it done by paying up what is due at advance rates.

We shall have to discontinue a large number more, unless we receive the amounts due from them, or a considerable portion very shortly.

No reasonable man can expect us, at a time like this, when every thing is in a state of transit and uncertainty on account of the war, and we are debarred from collections by stay laws, to continue to expend our money for type, paper, ink and labor, and furnish him with a paper from year to year on credit, uncheered by a single credit figure.

Horror and atrocities of War.

It is natural for all war, as they continue, to increase in barbarity and ferocity; but if reports be true, the Yankees will soon have little room for improvement in that line. Already has almost every vile act in the calendar of crime become common with them; such as murder, rape, theft, robbery and rapine. We could if disposed, almost fill our paper with these details alone. But let us remain for Gen. Pissaryne Butler, who took his rise, we understand, as a bully in a house of ill-fame in New York, to cap the climax of infamy, by his recent order in New Orleans, which virtually gives unlimited license to his brutal soldiery, made up chiefly from the basest sort of Northern cities, to treat the whole female population of that city as common harlots. The following is the order as published in the papers:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.
New Orleans, May 15, 1862.

General order No. 28.

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women calling themselves ladies of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered hereafter when any female, shall by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town, and her accusation.

By command of Maj. Gen. BUTLER.
GEORGE C. SMOOK,
A. A. General.

It is true he alleges that his soldiers have been insulted by the ladies, which allegation we have no doubt is false; for which he says if any female by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier, she shall be regarded and treated as a woman of the town, &c. Cannot any one see that any of his brutal soldiery, base enough to commit an outrage on a defenseless female, could say that he was insulted, and if his word was doubted prove it by others as base as himself, of whom there is no security in such an army. The watchword of the British army at New Orleans, "Beauty and Brandy," has placed an ineffable stigma upon that nation, for all time to come, which it would doubtless give millions to wipe out. But what is the infamy of that watchword, compared to the order of Butler. With all Christian, chivalric and civilized nations, his order will do his cause, and country no harm, than the taking of New Orleans will do them good; and as an individual, no measure of future success, can ever wipe the disgrace from his name, with all honorable men.

LEAD.—While there is such an urgent enquiry for lead and lead mines, we would enquire why there is nothing done with the Draper mine, six miles west of this place? It belongs we understand to a Mr. McRoberts, formerly of Nashville, but we have heard nothing of him lately. There have been tons of the richest lead ore, thrown out at a depth of ten to twenty feet, from which pure lead could be run out on a common fire heap. The Governor, or military commander of this department we suppose could authorize parties to work the mines in the absence of the owners, allowing them fair compensation for the lead taken.

The "Bad Snow" Rangers.
A new company organized under the late law, was mustered into service in Oxford, on Tuesday last, by Col. John T. Morgan. We have not been informed of but three of the officers of this new company, R. W. Draper, Capt., Wm. White, first, and Wm. D. Barton, second Lieutenants. If one of the officers, or some friend of the company will furnish us with the muster roll it shall have place in our paper. We hope this new company, and the Regiment to which they belong, may prove as effective in service and injurious to the enemy, as the Battalion of the celebrated John H. Morgan.

So soon as a sufficient number of "Partisan Rangers" get actively to work on the field, we predict a new and more favorable turn for the South in this war. The days of Yankee insolence will be numbered, and the marauding parties of Lincoln's chicken thieves, will grow "small by degrees and beautifully less."

SALT.—The prospect for obtaining a supply of salt, is becoming decidedly brighter, and we hope may continue to brighten, until the quantities hoarded up by the extortioners will be a drug on their hands.

The Virginia Salt works are said to be turning out 3000 bushels every 24 hours. The Gov. of Georgia is pushing his discoveries, and encouraging its manufacture on the sea coast. A company has commenced the manufacture under the guns of Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island; also other companies at other points. Our own excellent and energetic Governor is moving in the matter. He has hands employed in Clark County, making 100 bushels per day, and is sinking wells to increase the production—also organizing companies to make salt on the coast, and intends that Alabama shall be fully supplied.

FRUIT.—As there is a prospect of an abundant fruit crop, we would suggest to our friends the propriety of preparing in time to dry large quantities of it. It will be useful at home, bear a good price in towns and cities, and be an excellent and healthy thing to send to our soldiers in the army.

We find the following in an exchange paper, and append it as a remedy to preserve peaches from the worm:

"It is said that dried fruit put away with a little sassafras bark, (say a large handful to a bushel) will save it for years, uninfested by those troublesome insects that so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a season. As there will be a heavy fruit crop this year, it would be well for farmers to remember this."

Aid to the families of Soldiers.

We most heartily approve of the plan suggested by Thos. B. Cooper, Esq., in a communication which may be found in this paper. We know of no better plan or one more likely to succeed, and hope it may be universally adopted in this and other counties. The feeling of independence that this plan would give to those aided, is particularly worthy of consideration.

Some complaints still occasionally reach us, of the print of our paper. We would remind our friends of the fact, of which they may not be aware, that it is utterly impossible to obtain paper and ink of as good quality since the blockade as before, though we pay two or three times as much for them.

We have recently been able however, to employ Mr. John R. Barrett, who is a good pressman as well as compositor, and think we can safely promise our patrons a plainly printed, as well as interesting paper for the future.

When shall we get rid of Yankee clerks, officers and contractors? It is now stated in the papers, and we doubt not correctly, that the contractor for building the steam gun Mississippi was a Cincinnati man, and is believed to have been treacherous. This vessel if it had been finished in time, might have saved New Orleans, at least from the gunboats; but this Yankee contractor and careless officials, managed to have the work delayed, until just two weeks too late to be of any service.

RAILROADS.—The Southern Confederacy of the 20th inst., warmly urges the propriety of continuing at work on at least two railroads from that point, the "Air Line," and "Georgia Western," from Atlanta to Jacksonville. That paper very correctly argues that there is abundance of idle capital, and also a redundancy of idle negro labor that could not be better or more profitably employed; and that the track could be all graded, and the cross ties got ready, even if the iron could not be got to lay the track until the end of the war.

Our thanks are due to R. C. JOHNSON, Esq., of Clay, DeKalb County, for his own and other subscriptions forwarded. Also to our patrons generally in DeKalb, Cherokee, St. Clair and Randolph Counties, for their promptitude in forwarding subscription dues.

On reference to the copy, we find we made a material mistake in our last paper, in the article relative to the sale of corn by Mr. W. T. Carruth, and we hasten to correct it. As printed, it said that he, Mr. Carruth, had not sold a bushel of corn over 65 cents. It ought to have been 75 cents, and was so in the copy. We hope this correction may reach all who have seen our mistake.

YANKEE OUTRAGES.—We find in a letter, addressed by a Captain in the service at Corinth, to E. T. Reed, Esq., several cases mentioned of Yankee outrage and inhumanity. A portion of the 24th or 17th Regiment found a citizen in the woods, tied hand and foot, and dead, evidently from starvation, in that condition. At a house they found some stock killed, and a negro boy shot through the head.

MILITARY NOTICE.

A meeting of the citizens of the vicinity, will be held at Reed's Academy on the 2nd Saturday in June, for the purpose of organizing a company under the late proclamation of the Governor. A general attendance is earnestly requested, as it is very desirable to complete the organization on that day and report to the Governor.

DAVID TREADWELL.

FAIR PLAY, &c., May 15 1862.

Mr. Grant.—Please permit me to say a few words through your paper by way of correcting some very injurious and, as I think malicious reports that are being circulated on me in this country. It is reported here, and the extent of this report is unknown to me that I am asking and selling my corn at from \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel, and that to the wives of our soldiers. Now, sir, I wish to state the facts as they are, so that all may know just what I have done in this respect. I have not sold one bushel of corn for more than 75 cents nor have I asked it of any person this season. I have corn to sell and expect to sell it at the customary price of my country. As for those who are thus maliciously gossiping through the country. They had better be trying to make corn than to be talking about those who are trying to do all they can for their country—as for what I have done and am doing I am willing for every true patriot of my country to judge, especially those who are my neighbors but as for the opinions of those who are not trying to do anything for themselves or country, I care but little. I am willing to be judged by a patriotic people.

W. T. CARRUTH.

The following is a letter from a native born Marylander, who resided in this place some time before the war broke out, and is a member of Capt. John H. Morgan's celebrated rangers:

KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 16, 1862.

Col. Williams.—I received your highly esteemed letter at Corinth after the battle at Shiloh where we gained a very decided victory over the enemy. I was in it both days, and I never wish to witness another such scene. We lost several men from our squadron on Sunday's fight. Fortunately, I never received a scratch. I was in one skirmish with Gus Hurt, your grandson, when he escaped unhurt. I left him well.

You will no doubt wonder at our visiting this mountainous country. Col. John H. Morgan got permission from Gen. Beauregard to go on a scout to Kentucky. We left Corinth Miss., on the 25th of April, last, with 325 men, all told, crossed Tom River near Tusculum, Ala., in a steam ferry boat, and went to Lawrenceburg, thence to Paducah, where we surprised and captured two hundred and sixty three prisoners, including Gen. Mitchell's son and Laurel Government cotton, and their wagons on train. Providentially not one of our men was hurt. We had several horses shot. We next started for Lebanon, Tennessee, which would bring us one hundred and fifty miles within the enemy's lines.—Arrived there on the 21st day from Paducah, at night, where we were surprised at day break, the next morning by three regiments of Federal cavalry, and we did the best we could under the circumstances; but were overpowered and compelled to retreat in double-quick time. They killed six of our men, and took eighty prisoners. We killed six Yankees and took several prisoners. A portion of us swam Cumberland river, and had just crossed when they came upon the opposite shore and commenced firing on us. So you can imagine what kind of a time we had. Col. Morgan escaped unhurt, and is eager for another trial. He lost his fine black mare, at the river, which was a great loss to him, as he brought her from home and prized her highly. You will hear from us again, at what point I cannot tell. I have not seen Dr. Williams or Green yet. You may look for a grand blow to be struck by our army soon, that will carry terror into the ranks of the enemy. We will succeed certain, as I never saw soldiers more confident of success, than at Corinth, and here; and when we drive the invader from this beautiful land of ours we will have a country worth envying. Keep up good spirits, all will be well, the army is generally well, but little sickness. I can't tell where to direct your letters. Give my best respects to all.

Your sincere friend,
R. SHELTON.

Morgan Squadron 1st Ky. L. Cavalry.

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AID THE SOLDIERS.

The time has come when every man can and every man should do something for his country and his country's cause. The Confederation takes many who are heads of families, men of small means and many children. These men have mostly planted crops; the necessities of war will require that all within the conscript age, must go to the field or into the camp of instruction, hence their crops will have to be left uncultivated, unless others come to the relief of the wife and children, and assist in the cultivation. This can be done, at but a small sacrifice. Let the farmers of the several justices' beats, meet together, select some suitable man, one or more, to ascertain the number of persons who have gone to the war or the camp of instruction, leaving crops planted without any person at home, who is able to plow and cultivate them, these being ascertained, let each man in proportion to the force he works, contribute a day's plowing, once in each ten days. With such a number of hands and plows as will with the assistance of his neighbors be sufficient to plow out the crops of every such family in the beat and such men as are unable to furnish plow force, can contribute one day's work in ten, in hoeing out such crops, thus plowed as aforesaid. It is a duty we owe to our neighbors who are perishing all in the defense of our lives, our homes and families. This plan is objected to by some alleging that it is better those farmers, who have the force, should work their own crops, and give of their production to the relief of the destitute, whose husbands, sons, or fathers have gone to the war. This might do, if when the crops are made, they would give, but past experience shows that those who have the most to spare are not so charitable. While some have been liberal, many have exacted the highest prices.—If however, all would be willing to contribute, it would be economy to adopt the plan of working out the crops. If the plowing is done, there are in many families, children large enough to hoe them out, and to gather and house them when matured. Besides the employments thus given, which stimulates to industry, it carries with it a satisfaction and convenience to the persons thus relieved, which contributions of limited quantities never afford. Satisfied that themselves have contributed to the making of their own support and the convenience of having it at home, without the annoyance and expense of procuring transportation, and the humility consequent upon dependence—it makes them more cheerful, and tends, in some measure to reconcile them to the privations of war & at the same time stimulates the soldier and encourages to him more strongly the people who take an interest in the welfare of "the loved ones at home," which are his chief wealth, his greatest happiness.

Being a citizen of Cherokee county of over a quarter of a century's residence among her people, two regiments at least of whom are in the battlefield, and to whom I am under many and lasting obligations, I am from a sense of duty willing to contribute all I can, to the advancement of the interest of those people at home, and to give assurance to our gallant countrymen in arms that their families are cared for. I propose and recommend to the liberal and generous of our own county the propriety of a speedy organization in each justice beat of associations for the purpose of carrying out the objects indicated in this communication, and would respectfully suggest to the benevolent of other counties a similar movement in their respective localities—embracing as objects of their care and sympathy, not only the families of such as are in the war, but the destitute widows and orphans of such as have fallen either on the battlefield, or from sickness. Let meetings be held, and those organizations formed at an early day.—Give relief and Heaven will bless your store.

Respectfully,
THOS. B. COOPER.

PARTIZAN SERVICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Richmond, Va., May 15, 1862.

Hon. W. P. Miller, Charleston, S. C.

Sir:—Authority to raise partizan corps is granted only upon application, approved by the General Commanding the Department in which their services are required. The number of such corps, and their kind or arm of service, are thus left exclusively within the control of the General commanding the Department. The officers thus authorized are commissioned with proper rank when the corps is mustered, all subordinate officers are elected. The corps must be regularly enlisted, and mustered for the war, and must be organized as other corps of the like arm, viz: 60 privates to each company of cavalry; 64 to each company of infantry, &c. It is not considered desirable to increase the number of such corps beyond the actual exigencies of the service in each Department. And this is the purpose of the rule which has been adopted, & is stated above. Volunteers for such corps may be received within the ages of conscription, from any persons not actually in service or enrolled as conscripts. In regard to pay, bounty, clothing, arms, &c., these corps stand on precisely the same footing as other volunteers for the war.

Respectfully,
G. W. RANDOLPH, Sec. of War.

Death to Pissaryne Butler.

Mr. Editor: I have just perused your editorial of this morning in regard to the atrocious proclamation of the cowardly and infamous Puritanical Yankee, B. F. Butler, to the ladies of New Orleans. It caused the blood to effervesce in my veins, and to take an oath similar to that taken by Hannibal—eternal and undying hatred to the race of which Butler is the representative. Let every man in whose bosom pulsates a Southern heart, and through whose veins courses Southern blood, swear by the God that made him, by the Christ who died for him, by the mother who bore him, and by the sister whom he loves, and charitably, that meet Pissaryne Butler when and where he will, he will send his miserable, cowardly soul howling back to its native hell. I take that oath.

REVENGE.

Montgomery Advertiser.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In Jacksonville, on the 10th of May, Mrs. Susannah Landsall, in the 88th year of her age.

The deceased was born in Bladen County North Carolina, and in early life moved to Georgia. She professed religion in 1838, in Putnam County Ga., and connected herself with the Methodist Church. From that day to her death, she was a consistent member of Christ's Church. In her later years, she was more and more anxious to hear the Holy Scriptures read and expounded. She retained her proper mind up to the last breath. Truly there is safety in the religion of Jesus Christ.

The impression was that Count Mer-

rier had taken an advantage in his mysterious trip to Richmond, of which event the Washington Government was wholly unadvised, and laid the foundation of a treaty between France and the Southern Confederacy.

On the return of Count Merrier to Washington he was called upon for an explanation by the Federal Government, through the polite medium of an invitation from Mr. Seward to give him an interview. The interview lasted some eight hours. The Count had landed at the Navy Yard from a French steamer which had her port holes open.

The facts and circumstances are obtained from what is supposed to be an undoubtedly reliable source of information, and we leave our readers to make their own conjectures, without risking any of our own, further than the negative opinion that the visit of Count Merrier to Richmond was something more than a diplomatic reconnaissance.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Sterling Price.

The correspondent of the Savannah Republican, says he heard an unusual cheering a short time ago in a camp near him, and found it to be occasioned by the return of General Price with the rear guard of his army, after an absence of ten or twelve days. His men were uproarious for joy in seeing him again.—Like all favorites, it seems he is known among his men by sobriquets more expressive than respectful. They call him "Dad" and "the Old Tycoon." The correspondent describes Gen. Price as a man fifty-five or fifty-six years old, six feet high two hundred pounds weight with grey hair, a round beaming face, full of kindness and intelligence, frank and hearty in his manners, and entirely devoid of all pretence, swell or military hauteur and stateliness. He says:

Halloo sent a message to Gen. Price a short time since, by a gentleman who was passing the lines. "Tell Gen. Price," he said, "that he had the advantage of me in Missouri, for he knew the country better than I did; but I have got him now where I want him, and expect to capture him and whip his army soon." "When you go back," says Price's reply, "say to Gen. Hallock that he has not men enough in his army to capture me. And as to whipping my boys, tell him he may select 100 of the best men in his whole army, and I will take the same number of mine as they come and without distinction. He shall lead his 100 men, and I'll lead mine; and will go into an open field to fight it out; and the fate of the Southern Confederacy shall depend upon the result. Tell him that, will you?"

But a still more characteristic anecdote of Price came to our ears yesterday.—Shortly after he had joined the army at Corinth, Gen. Beauregard conducted him round the lines of the camp, and with a good deal of pride exhibited and explained the strength of his fortifications. "What do you think of these works Gen. Price?" "Why Gen," answered Price, "to tell you the truth, I never saw but two of the kind before, and that was after our boys had taken them."—*Macon Telegraph.*

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G. W. RANDOLPH, Sec. of War.

Death to Pissaryne Butler.

Mr. Editor: I have just perused your editorial of this morning in regard to the atrocious proclamation of the cowardly and infamous Puritanical Yankee, B. F. Butler, to the ladies of New Orleans. It caused the blood to effervesce in my veins, and to take an oath similar to that taken by Hannibal—eternal and undying hatred to the race of which Butler is the representative. Let every man in whose bosom pulsates a Southern heart, and through whose veins courses Southern blood, swear by the God that made him, by the Christ who died for him, by the mother who bore him, and by the sister whom he loves, and charitably, that meet Pissaryne Butler when and where he will, he will send his miserable, cowardly soul howling back to its native hell. I take that oath.

REVENGE.

Montgomery Advertiser.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In Jacksonville, on the 10th of May, Mrs. Susannah Landsall, in the 88th year of her age.

The deceased was born in Bladen County North Carolina, and in early life moved to Georgia. She professed religion in 1838, in Putnam County Ga., and connected herself with the Methodist Church. From that day to her death, she was a consistent member of Christ's Church. In her later years, she was more and more anxious to hear the Holy Scriptures read and expounded. She retained her proper mind up to the last breath. Truly there is safety in the religion of Jesus Christ.

Latest News.



From the Atlanta Confederacy.

MONROE, May 19.—A special dispatch to the "Advertiser & Mediator" says five of the enemy's fleet arrived in sight of Vicksburg yesterday at noon. A boat with a flag of truce was stopped by our batteries a mile and a half below, where the ferry boat went down and returned with a summons from the Federal commander to surrender the city. The Mayor replied that the city was unprotected, but that it would never surrender. Col. Atherly, Military Governor, and Gen. Smith, commanding the Forts, replied that Mississippians never surrender. Two additional gunboats arrived late in the afternoon, when the fleet moved over to this side, behind a point. All is quiet this morning.

Pennsacola, May 19.—Eighteen of the Monitor's crew came ashore at 3 p.m. this afternoon at City Point, and were surprised by the Confederate pickets, and ordered to surrender. Nine, including four officers, laid down their pistols and cutlasses—the others rushed to a small boat and pulled for the Monitor. Eight of these were killed, and the remaining one, lost an arm. The Monitor opened with heavy guns to prevent our capturing the boat and the survivors.

The men captured reached here at half-past six, and were marched through Sycamore street to Gen. Huger's Headquarters surrounded by a great crowd. One officer was a Pay-Master—the others Midshipmen. None of the Confederates were hurt.

Late Northern papers report the sinking of the Monitor City and the Cincinnati—gunboats—by Jeff. Thompson's Cotton boat fleet; and the Benton was badly injured.

These papers acknowledge a loss of one thousand killed, 2,500 wounded, 600 prisoners at the Williamsburg fight.

From the Selma Reporter.

MONROE, May 29.

Special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser:

CORINTH, May 19.

There was a heavy skirmish last Saturday evening on the Purdy road, between a portion of Gen. Smith's command, and the Federal forces under Gen. Sherman.

Our loss was six killed and eighteen wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known, but supposed to be heavy. The Federals are very busy entrenching themselves on our right.

On the Monterey road, two miles and a half from Corinth, it is said that the enemy are erecting mortar batteries.

Gen. Mitchell's column from Huntsville is reported to be this side of Florence marching to Pittsburg.

It is also stated that the enemy's cavalry are within nine miles of Paducah, which place is on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Federal prisoners say that the enemy dread our falling back more than they do a battle, as they cannot stand the climate any further South, but they expect to starve us out by a long siege and compel us to surrender.

There was a skirmish at one o'clock this morning in which a number of Federals were killed and wounded.

There was another skirmish this afternoon on Bridge Creek, one mile and a half from our lines.

Several Federals were killed.

There was no loss on our side.

Forrest's Cavalry, Kenney's Louisiana, and Benton's Mississippi regiments displayed great gallantry.

Gen. Butler's villainous order of

Gen. Vandal's Flight from Southwest Virginia

Gen. Heath and Marshall Capture Prisoners, Guns, and Camp Equipment

CHEERING NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE SOUTH

Confederate Headquarters at Santa Fe

Gen. Co. & Co.

Richmond, May 20.

The Lynchburg Virginian

The Federal seeing their predicament

Eighteen hundred prisoners were captured

It is believed that this news has been confirmed

Richmond, May 12.

The following official dispatch was received here yesterday:

New River, May 19.

By a co-operation with Gen. Marshall Gen. Co. has been driven from this section of the country

Prisoners, guns, and camp equipment, baggage, &c.

(Signed) H. H. HETH.

Richmond, May 21.

The following official dispatch was received from New Mexico:

The Confederate army of New Mexico

reinforcements which were being sent from Colorado to General Canby

the fight occurred on the 27th March

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

The following is a dispatch from Hon Jacob Thompson, of Gen. Beauregard's staff

Corinth, May 18.

Col. J. R. Powell: My cotton (on three plantations on the Mississippi river)

800 bales is all burned.

THOMPSON.

The following dispatch was dated Vicksburg, May 17th:

Col. J. R. Powell: Enemy's men seen here this evening, coming up.

JACKSON, Miss., May 19.

Col. Powell: Gunboats at Vicksburg

G. B. CL. THERRALL.

Monthly, May 22.

A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser of the 21st, dated Corinth May 18th says:

Skirmishing continued yesterday without important results.

Our forces shelled the Federals out of the Farmington road.

There were no casualties on our side. The loss of the enemy is unknown.

Indications pointed that the great battle is near at hand, indeed the conflict may begin at any moment.

The heavy rain this morning has postponed movements.

Gen. Butler's infamous order has fired our troops, which stirred them deeply.

A Federal spy is to be shot to-day.

(Later)

Monte, May 22.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register dated at Corinth, May 21st, at night, says:

The general pickets are skirmishing on our right and left. The enemy threw a number of shells without damage.

Our right shoulder casualties occurred during the killed was Chpt. Richards of the 31st Mississippi Regiment. The enemy suffered much.

A general engagement is expected to-morrow.

Our whole army marched out this evening. Our troops are in high spirits and confident of victory.

The weather is fine and pleasant. Gen. Halleck sent 200 Confederate prisoners, having the small pox at Fort Philpy, in exchange for Federal prisoners sent here. Gen. Beauregard sent a letter to Halleck to-day, charging him with bad faith and infamy. Halleck replied, denying any knowledge that the men sent had the small pox.

FIGHT IN VIRGINIA!

"Gowans" Jackson again victorious!

Enemy routed!

Prisoners and arms captured!

LATEST FROM CORINTH!

Richmond, May 25.

Information has been received from another victory by Stonewall Jackson at Front Royal, Warren County, Va. The enemy was routed and a large number of prisoners and arms captured.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser

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